

HUMBUG IN THE HOUSE

Foolish Attack on Rapid Transit Franchise.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BALLENTYNE

He Shows That Tramway Statesmen Don't Know What They Are Talking About.

C. G. Ballentyne, superintendent of the Rapid Transit Company, was interviewed last night about the attack in the Legislature on the franchise of his road.

"In regard to the charges made by certain members of the Legislature," said he, "it is very evident that they are not so much in opposition to the Rapid Transit Company as they are inclined, if possible, to influence the Legislature in favor of the Tramway Company."

"To any observant person the object in view is very clear indeed. This is not a matter which concerns the Legislature, as that body has absolutely nothing to do with the method of construction adopted by the Rapid Transit Company, such responsibility resting entirely with the Superintendent of Public Works."

"As to voiding, or causing a forfeiture of our franchise by legislative action, this is the veriest bosh, and is quite in keeping with many other efforts made during the present session."

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company is a vested interest and constitutes a contract between the Government and the company, which the Legislature has no more right to violate than it would have to violate any other contract."

"To make the matter plain to the public, I will outline the situation, showing that our franchise does not, as some legislators ignorantly stated, expire in July, and that we have not, by any action, forfeited our rights or broken the contract."

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company was approved on the 7th of July, 1898, construction to begin within one year. Construction actually did begin on July 6, 1899. We were required under the franchise to have ten miles constructed and in operation within two years from the date of commencement, and ten miles additional constructed and in operation by July 6, 1901, at which time any streets specified in the franchise and not then occupied, are to be forfeited by us, but there will be no forfeiture previous to the 6th day of July, 1901."

"The franchise required that we should deposit a bond with the Superintendent of Public Works in the sum of \$5,000, which may be forfeited in case the ten miles shall not have been completed by July 6, 1901, but should we be prevented from completing either the first ten miles or the second ten miles by reason of injunctions, or suits, or other causes within the control of the Government, the time during which we are delayed in our construction by such cause or causes, shall not operate against us."

"It will be remembered that in September, 1899, a proclamation was published by the President of the United States, invalidating all land sales made by the Government and all franchises granted by the Government between the date of the signing of the joint resolution annexing the Islands, on the 7th day of July, 1898, and the date of the approval of our franchise by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, and the date of the transfer of the sovereignty of the Islands, the 12th day of August, 1898."

"This proclamation was based upon an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, and while it did not invalidate our franchise it cast a cloud upon it, which made it imperative upon us to have the franchise approved by the United States, on the 25th day of June, 1900, under authority granted by the Organic Act, wherein all the land sales and franchises granted between those dates were confirmed, subject to the approval of the President."

"The effect of the proclamation was that we were deprived of the advantages of our franchise from September, 1899, to June, 1900, a period of nine months, during which nine months the time limit of two years from the date of commencement of construction will not operate against us, so that the time for the completion and the operation of the first ten miles will be extended from July of the present year to April, 1902."

"Even had we not been deprived of the use of our franchise during the period of nine months, there would be no forfeiture until July of 1903."

"In regard to the construction of our track on Liliha street, it must not be forgotten that before we begin construction on any street, we must apply for and obtain the established grade on such street and in construction we must conform to the grade given us by the grade commissioners. Owing to the very extensive changes in the grade of this street made by the grade commis-

sion, we were compelled in some places to excavate as deep as seven feet and in others to fill in as high as five feet, and owing to these requirements it was a physical impossibility to construct the road on Liliha street without occupying more than one block at a time, as it is impossible now for the Department of Public Works to bring the street surface to the grade given us by the commission without occupying more than one block at a time."

"While there was considerable interruption in traffic during the construction of our tracks, it must not be forgotten that this was not so much due to any neglect on our part to keep the street open as it was due to the unfavorable condition of the weather during that construction, as it rained almost daily from the time of beginning until we had gotten as far up as Kuakini street. In fact, at times the weather was so bad that construction had to be abandoned entirely."

"As to Hotel street, the cause of the interruption of traffic there is not so much on account of our construction as it is the narrowness of the street, which renders it impossible for us to use the street while the excavation is being made and at the same time keep it open for traffic; as all surplus earth is being removed as rapidly as possible to remove it, and as the ties and rails are being laid and the necessary ballasting and macadamizing being done with all possible dispatch, the public will not be deprived of the use of the street, or such portion of it as we are working upon, longer than is absolutely necessary."

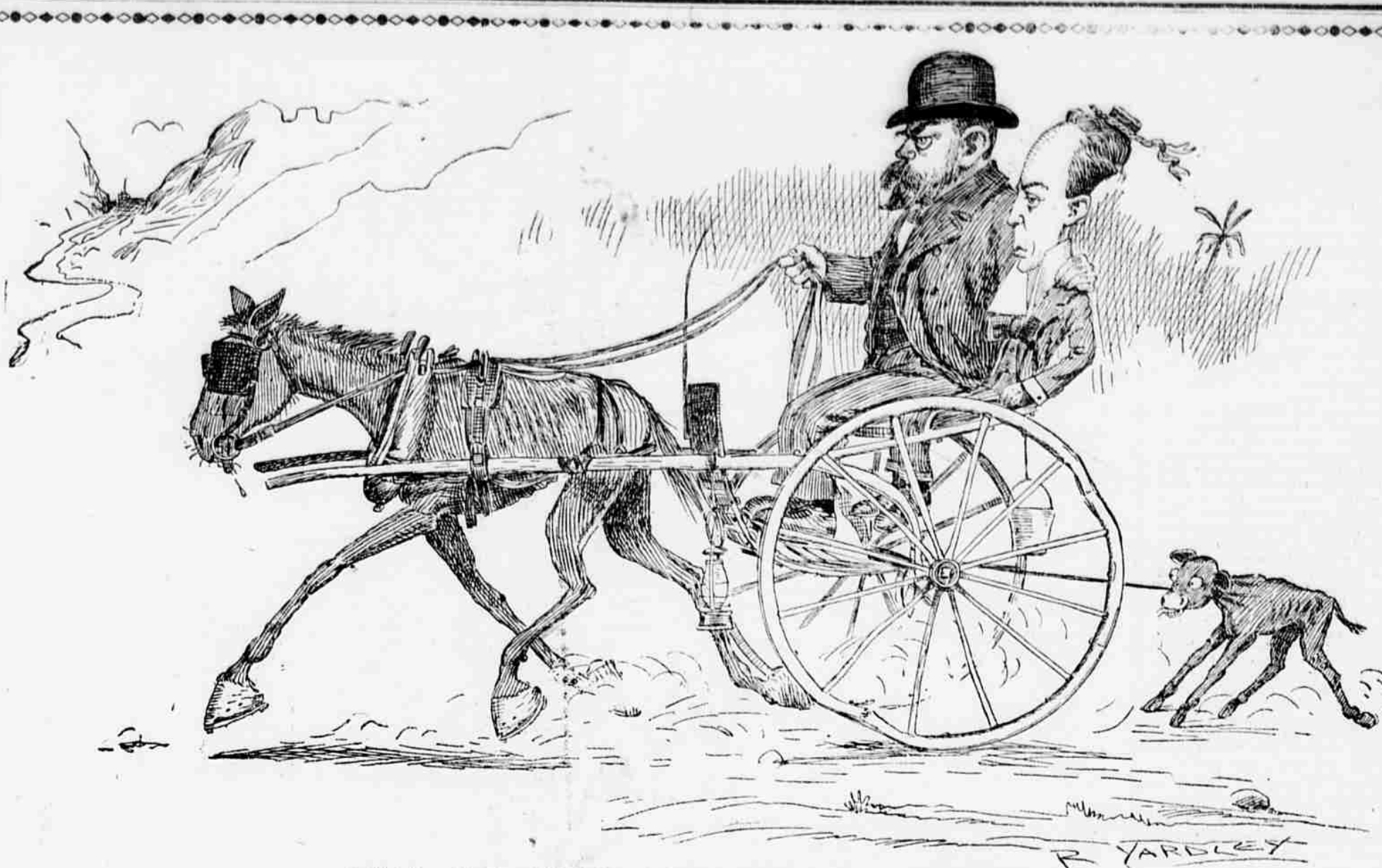
"We can quite appreciate that the public, not being very familiar with the class of construction, may believe that there is more of the street kept unopened than is necessary, but an investigation will show any reasonable and observant person that this is not so and that we are doing the best we can to accommodate the traffic and to carry on the work at the same time."

"For the general information of the public, I give an outline of the procedure of track construction."

"First comes the excavation to the requisite depth, and where there is no change of grade, to nineteen inches, upon the bottom of which excavation rock ballast is placed and rolled by the steam roller to the depth of six inches; upon this is placed the ties, six inches in depth, and upon the top of these again the rails, seven inches in depth. The ties are then tamped with small stones and brought to a perfectly even surface and the rails lined up. Then between the ties and up to the top of the rail, broken stone is again placed in, thoroughly well tamped, and surfaced with smaller stones; as soon as the excavators finish work in one block, the trench is taken possession of by the track-layers, and the excavators move on to the next block, followed by the track-layers as soon as they have completed their work."

"In this method of procedure, while it is true that more than one block is under process of construction at the same time, it is to the interest of the public that his should be done, as the work is completed much more rapidly than it would be if it were confined to one block only, and consequently the people are not so long deprived of the use of the street."

"From this explanation I hope the public will understand that we are trying to accommodate it as much as we can, and that we have considered the question carefully and have adopted the method that will least inconvenience the people, in our judgment."



WILL GO OVER THE PALI TOGETHER.

DR. WOOD, IN AN OPEN LETTER, CALLS DR. ALVAREZ TO TIME

Alvarez Says There Was No Bubonic Plague in Hawaii Last Year and is Asked Some Very Pertinent Questions.

DR. L. F. ALVAREZ having issued a signed statement that the epidemic of 1900 was not bubonic plague, Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health during plague times, responds in the following open letter:

AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. L. F. ALVAREZ.

Dr. L. F. Alvarez: Dear Sir—You state in an article appearing over your signature in the Republican, of April 11th, that "we have never had plague here" (in Honolulu).

Because of the publicity of this statement and some others, equally bald, which you have permitted yourself to make—rather than because your opinion is of any weight upon this particular subject—I have taken the liberty of addressing you in a public manner.

Of course, Doctor, you will admit that as you took no trouble to inform yourself of the nature of the sickness of last year during the time of its prevalence, your opinion upon the matter is of very little importance among physicians, as you are not in a position to discuss intelligently an illness of which you did not see and examine a single case, although the epidemic lasted three months; and for the further reasons that you were present at only one post-mortem examination, and that one on the 28th of March, at the very end of the epidemic, and by special invitation of the president of the Board of Health, and that during the post-mortem at which you were present, together with fifteen or sixteen other physicians, and at which discussion was free, you never expressed the slightest doubt as to the nature of the sickness from which the patient had died. Further, you never, as far as any one knows, made a single microscopic slide, or a culture, or inoculated a single animal during the prevalence of the sickness, although material was abundant, and you could have had it for the asking.

As this letter is written in a friendly spirit, I hope you will not take offense if I recall to your apparently somewhat feeble memory a statement which you made to Dr. Raymond last year in answer to a question of his. Perhaps by thinking hard, Doctor, you will remember that Dr. Raymond asked you why you did not get some material from the Board of Health, or go into the board's laboratory and make your own experiments, carry on your own cultures, and satisfy yourself as to the nature of the illness about which you

seemed to have some doubt, and that you in reply stated that you had a family depending upon you and did not care to handle such dangerous material as that which was causing the deaths in Honolulu at that time, and in explanation of your wholesome fear of such intimate association with the dangerous material, mentioned to Dr. Raymond the death of Dr. Pestana, who became infected by the plague because of his temerity in doing that which you preferred to leave to others with more courage, or less discretion. Are you not just a little ashamed of expressing or having an opinion in the matter at all, Doctor, under the circumstances?

For reasons which are sufficiently evident from what has been stated above, it is not worth while to argue with you upon the question of whether the sickness of last year was plague or something else. Your knowledge upon the subject is too limited to enable you to an opinion.

However, you have made some statements which require correcting, and I shall devote the remainder of this friendly epistle to that purpose. You did NOT keep alive plague germs in the Kalaiki laboratory for over three years. Your cultures were as dead as Julius Caesar when your successor assumed charge.

The cultures were NOT sent to you from Hongkong. I got those cultures in Hongkong myself, in 1896, and sent them to Dr. Day, through Dr. Beach, of the steamer China.

It was NOT the opinion of the majority of the physicians connected with the Board of Health, at a meeting held at the Pacific Club, that there never had been any plague here.

This meeting was held at the very beginning of the epidemic, only five days after the first case, and every physician present who had seen a post-mortem, or examined a slide (and they were entitled to an opinion) expressed the belief that the illness under discussion was plague.

I beg to respectfully deny your statement that there was no high mortality among the rats. The rat population in the infected localities was practically wiped out; for instance, in Iwilei. You must admit that I know more about this than you, Doctor, as I went into all of the infected localities and you stayed out of them.

The disease DID spread in Chinatown in an increasing ratio until the population was removed.

You state that there were no cases recorded here which would prove that the sickness was dangerous to attendants or any one else, and that it was not contagious, and yet you, yourself, admitted to Dr. Raymond that you were afraid to handle it—and later, before many witnesses, stated in answer to a direct question that you would not take your family and move into a house in which a case had occurred, even after the most thorough disinfection conducted under your own direction.

Have you forgotten the fate of Machida, the young assistant of Dr. Kobayashi, who died of plague on January 16th with a bubo under his arm from an infection of the thumb, contracted while assisting Dr. Kobayashi at a post-mortem upon a plague victim? And how about the two victims from the small force of men working upon the odorless excavators—and the four guards, who also died, of the plague?

Is your memory playing tricks upon you again, Doctor?

You state that the epidemic of last year was not plague, but Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. I presume, of course, you carried out in full all of the experiments which you enumerate as necessary—including animal experiments, before making your diagnosis.

By the way, do you not think that "Haemorrhagic Septicaemia" is a pretty terse and comprehensive definition of black plague, Doctor? Yours very respectfully, C. B. WOOD.

AMALGAMATION OF STEAM LAUNDRIES

New Concern Buys out Old One and Will Remove Its Plant.

The Honolulu Steam Laundry is a thing of the past. It has been absorbed by the more recent Honolulu Sanitary Steam Laundry and the deal will be consummated at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Sanitary Laundry company has purchased the goodwill, plant, wagons and general paraphernalia of the old company and there will be but one company in Honolulu.

I. R. Burns, one of the stockholders of the Sanitary Laundry stated yesterday that absorption had been on the tapis for sometime and only in the last day or two had the companies reached an agreement. The plant of the old company will be removed from Iwilei and erected on the premises of the Sanitary company on South street below the Honolulu Stock Yards.

COAST SHIPPERS MUST HEED LAW

Commissioner of Agriculture May Destroy all Blight-Covered Products.

Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor says that the purple blight which has appeared on oranges of recent importation from California is a serious menace to the country and that the sooner such fruit is headed off the better.

He says the oranges in question were shipped here by one of the leading firms of San Francisco to a firm of white merchants in this City. The latter sold them to a Chinese, Professor Koebel, heard of the purple blight and after searching in every store in town found three shops where the oranges—navels—were for sale. The blight was very much in evidence.

The Commissioner states that the oranges were shipped to Honolulu because they could not be offered for sale in San Francisco under the law prevailing there. Oranges to be offered for sale in San Francisco must be clean, and were certainly much to the contrary. The blight is known by the technical term myriophyllous, or purple scale.

According to the law, the Commissioner has the right to destroy anything of this kind, and there is a heavy penalty reserved for any infringement thereof.

Wanderer is Safe.

The British bark Wanderer, which sailed from Tacoma October 12th, and concerning which there has been considerable speculation of late, resulting from a London cablegram, is reported safely arrived at Bristol, her destination.

The cablegram announcing her arrival proves the theory of her Tacoma charterers, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., to have been correct. They believed that the Wanderer, after being spoken inside of St. Ann's Head, had again been blown out to sea. She arrived at Bristol in safety Saturday, March 16.

SHE

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN

NEW YORK, April 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Despatches from Shanghai report that an imperial edict will be issued announcing the decision of the Chinese court to refuse ratification of the Manchuria agreement.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian Government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China, in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable indication to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China and a termination of the present intercourse between them. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequence of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

To what extent the United States will take cognizance of Russia's disposition to enforce the signing of the agreement has not yet been made apparent. It appears to be the policy of the Chinese authorities to consider this as a subject which concerns the powers quite as much as it does China. The matter has become further complicated by reports reaching Washington that the Chinese authorities are divided on the course to be pursued, some of the most influential, including Li Hung Chang, urging that acquiescence be given to the Russian proposals, while others insist on rejecting the agreement. The attitude of Li Hung Chang is accounted for by his well known friendliness for Russian interests. In this case, however, there appears to be arrayed against him the strong influence of the Southern Viceroy, Chan Chi Tung and Lia Kun Yi, who oppose the signing of the treaty. The reports reaching here this morning showed that the agreement had not yet been signed. Its status is most peculiar. The time within which it was to be signed expired last Tuesday, but on that day Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, fell in the legation and hurt his head so that he was unable to transact business. This misfortune caused much amusement here and some irritation in certain quarters as it had been recognized as a timely means of avoiding a direct action on the subject. It is not clear to what extent the Russian intimation has gone, but in any event it gives an urgency to China's course which has not been presented thus far.

TO RESCUE EMPEROR.

LONDON, April 1.—The correspondent of the Globe at Shanghai, in a despatch dated Sunday, March 30, says he understands that the Yang Tse Viceroy and Yuan Shi Kai, (the Military Governor of Shan Tung) are preparing to rescue the Emperor from the hands of the reactionaries and escort him to Peking if a little pressure and promise of moral support is forthcoming from the powers interested in the open door.

The correspondent adds that the suggested expedition would prove popular in Central and Southern China, would result in the destruction of the anti-foreign elements and would lead to the establishment of a progressive government at Peking.

FARRAGUT'S MEN MEET.

They Visit the Old Hartford at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, April 1.—About 200 sailors of Farragut's fleet, with their families, were entertained yesterday at the Brooklyn navy yard. The feature of the day was their visit to the Hartford, Farragut's old flag-ship. The old ship was gallantly decorated for the occasion. Among the visitors were many who had fought aboard the Hartford in 1862. They found many changes in her. When they looked for her old 8-inch muzzle-loaders and her 9-inch smooth-bore guns they found her equipped with rapid-fire 6-pounders, 1-pounders and a Colt automatic gun. The veterans told their sons and daughters of the changes in the ship, sat in their favorite spots on decks, recalled old stories of the war and retold the old tale of how she had been struck 210 times during her nineteen months of service.

The visitors were the members of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, and have been celebrating for a week the entry of the fleet into the Mississippi river, this being the thirty-ninth anniversary. They come from all over the United States and some from foreign countries.

The nomination of officers occurred at a business meeting. Admiral Dewey, who is president of the association, was nominated for re-election, as was Commander M. F. Tobin. F. H. Grove was nominated for the office of vice-commander in place of the present vice-commander. Printed ballots will be distributed all through the country and some sent to members of the association who are now living in South America. Many will cast their ballot by mail.

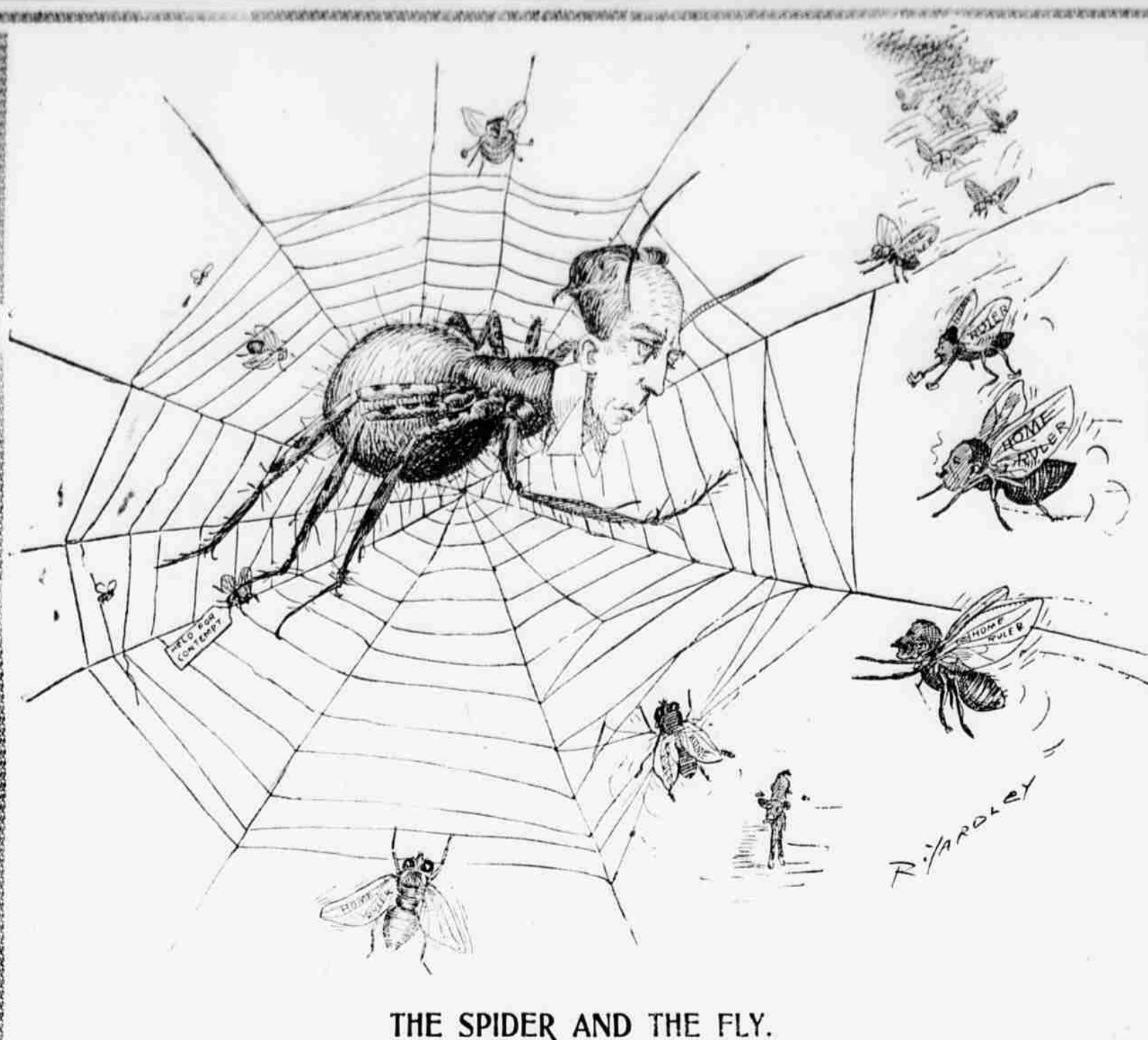
The veterans will leave for their homes today.

Miss Mamie Good Married.

The following article appeared in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph of March 14, 1901:

"Frederick Bryan, of Harrisburg, and Miss Mamie E. Good, of Middletown, California, were united in wedlock at the parsonage of Memorial United Brethren church by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Long, on the 12th inst. at noon."

Miss Good was well and popularly known in Honolulu, having gone through the High School here, and being a daughter of Captain Good.



THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

LORD SALISBURY MAY SOON RETIRE

The Premier Ill, Aging and Tired of Political Life.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Tribune from London, says:

There were alarming bulletins at several of the clubs yesterday respecting the health of the prime minister with forecasts of his resignation and retirement from public life before the end of April. While these announcements have been premature and caused needless anxiety, there had been no concealment of the truth at Westminster for several days that Lord Salisbury was aging rapidly and that he was not likely to remain in office after the new reign has fairly begun. Even before his present indisposition, it had become evident that his health was failing and that he was looking jaded and worn. The queen's death and the press of business in connection with the opening scenes of the ceremonial of the new reign have prevented a journey to the Riviera, which might have invigorated him, and possibly it may now be too late for him to take advantage of a respite from official duties. It has been an open secret that the prime minister was weary of public life and anxious to retire after the general elections, but was dissuaded by urgent requests from the court. His inclination prompted retirement when King Edward ascended, but he was again forced to make a personal sacrifice and he waited for a convenient season. Those who have heard his recent speeches have been impressed with his listless manner, lack of animation and his increasing feebleness. Members of parliament have been predicting since January resignation before the close of the present session. It has been noticeable that the King has spared his premier needless attendance at court and appointed the service of Mr. Balfour many times when the Prime Minister would naturally have been in consultation with him. Even if current reports of Lord Salisbury's failing health are exaggerated there is little reason to doubt that there will be a new prime minister before midsummer, probably Mr. Balfour in preference to the Duke of Devonshire or Mr. Chamberlain. There were no notable callers at Arlington street yesterday and official bulletins do not yet admit the case is serious.

Denounces Missionaries.

BOSTON, March 31.—President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College took the Christian church to task for its part in the Chinese troubles during a Lenten sermon at the Old South Church this evening. His strongest sentences were these: "The very apostles sent forth by the church have shown they do not know how to keep the ten commandments. In China it looks as though the gospel was suspended as well as the law. The Christian church has been set back, nobody knows how far, by the behavior of the missionaries in China."

Naval Lieutenant Suffocated.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. Josie Mims Roper, wife of Lieut. Roper, who was suffocated in a fire aboard the gunboat Petrel at Cavite yesterday, is at the Troquois Hotel in this city with her sister, Mrs. Fay of Boston, and her daughter, Mrs. Harold Martin. She received the news with composure and did not break down, although apparently suffering great mental agony. Secretary Root and Secretary Long both sent messages of condolence, as did Admiral Crowninshield.

FUNSTON A BRIGADIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Deserved Promotion of Aguinaldo's Captor—The Filipino Leader Jeered by Passing Natives.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President McKinley today rewarded General Funston for his achievement in capturing Aguinaldo by appointing him a Brigadier General in the regular Army, in accordance with the recommendation of General MacArthur.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: If Emilio Aguinaldo has violated any of the laws of war and declines to take the oath of allegiance to the United States he will be tried by a military commission to be appointed by Major General MacArthur. This is the important feature of the instructions sent by Secretary Root to General MacArthur today regarding the disposition to be made of the prisoner.

General MacArthur will make no bargain with Aguinaldo, giving him freedom in return for his aid in establishing the recognition of American sovereignty. He will inform Aguinaldo that the Government is disposed to deal leniently with him, and he will be held for the present as a prisoner of war. He will be kept under close surveillance, so as not to be able to communicate with his former subordinates to the injury of the United States. He will be allowed, if he desires, to take the oath of allegiance and then to acquaint the Filipinos generally with what he has done and his views as to their future course.

Aguinaldo has not placed himself in a position to be offered any terms by the United States under any of the proclamations or instructions governing the Philippines. No attempt will be made to bargain with him and he will first have to accept the sovereignty of the United States and also show that he comes within the terms of the amnesty offered before he could even be offered a position under the Government. If it seemed desirable to use him in a governmental capacity in the future, at present Aguinaldo will be considered on the same footing with other prisoners.

The position of the United States in reference to the prisoner seems to have been misunderstood in some quarters, and there was an impression that our officers were ready to make terms with Aguinaldo in order to secure his services for the pacification of the islands. It is evident that any overtures to bring about this result will have to come from Aguinaldo. No doubt he will be given an opportunity to make a proposition of that kind, but until he does so he will be considered as a captured insurgent.

AGUINALDO JEERED A.F.

MANILA, March 30.—In company with Colonel Vella, his chief of staff, and Dr. Paracena, ex-treasurer of the Philippine Government, Aguinaldo now occupies one of the most sumptuous of the Malacanang palace. He is closely guarded but courteously treated. Captain Francis J. Kernan of the Second Infantry, Captain William L. Kenley of the First Artillery, members of General MacArthur's staff, Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg of the Third Artillery, with seven guards, are watching him.

Aguinaldo nervously paces the floor, and when deeply thinking thrusts his hands through his hair. He smokes many cigars and cigarettes, and he also has a hearty appetite. He speaks only a few words of English. He is conscious of his dignity, but tries to talk pleasantly with his guards. He often

praises the skill and audacity of General Funston in effecting his capture, saying that only by stratagem could he have been captured. It is said that Aguinaldo is very strongly averse to retreating from his former attitude, but that he must regard the best interests of the Filipino people.

Aguinaldo is well supplied with money and has ordered a supply of new clothes. He is careful of his personal appearance. He celebrated his thirty-second birthday before he was captured. The birthday festivities were prolonged and only terminated upon the arrival of General Funston. Aguinaldo tries to read the American newspapers, and is anxious to learn the state of public opinion in the United States concerning Philippine affairs. He has again conferred with General Trias and the Chief Justice, Arellano, but his future intentions have not been announced. He spends much time seated by a barred window, watching the boats passing up and down the Pasig river.

This morning Aguinaldo was recognized by a crowd of natives going up the river in a lighter. The natives gazed at him a while in silence, and then began to jeer, calling him "Emilio" and vile names in the Tagalog language. The guards quieted the disturbance, and Aguinaldo left the window in disgust.

The natives in Manila are undemonstrative concerning Aguinaldo's capture, and it is difficult to ascertain what the majority of them really think of it. It is certain that Aguinaldo's influence is less than formerly, though it is still great. The representative of the Associated Press has interviewed many Filipinos, including both business and professional men in Manila, as well as representatives of the lower classes and former insurgents, on the capture of Aguinaldo. The majority of the persons questioned were unfriendly to Aguinaldo, and some of them said they considered that the worst obstacle to the speedy pacification of the islands had been removed. Some men distrust Aguinaldo and advise his immediate deportation. Others believe he can render vast assistance by urging his countrymen to acquiesce to American authority. All men agree that the outlook today is much brighter.

Over a Cliff Together.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), March 31.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening Mrs. Daniel Patterson, wife of a mechanic, her twelve-year-old daughter, and Nellie Chase, aged 14, all living in Cold Springs, went for a walk. They stopped at Table rock, half way up Breakneck mountain, to watch the forest fires burning on Crow Nest mountain, across the river. Suddenly the Patterson child slipped and fell over the cliff. The mother sprang forward to save the child and also fell over the rock. Nellie Chase became greatly excited as she saw her friends go over, and she, too, fell after them.

Table rock is 200 feet above tide water, and the side of the mountain under it is very steep. Nellie Chase fell in the branches of a large tree and was uninjured. The Patterson girl was found a few feet away with a broken arm and a cut and bruised body. Mrs. Patterson was found further down the mountain, dead. She had fallen at least 100 feet, and was dashed to death on the rocky side of the hill.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN SULTAN'S PALACE

Diplomats Left, the Band Ceased Playing But no One Hurt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—Yesterday's earthquake was felt in the Dolmabahce palace at the moment of the Baira ceremony, when the high officials were passing before the Sultan's throne. A panic resulted, particularly among the diplomats in the gallery, many of whom immediately left the palace. The band ceased playing and the musicians rushed to the doors. Pieces of plaster fell from the ceiling and portions of the chandeliers were broken, adding to the general alarm. The Sultan rose from his throne and took a few steps, apparently intending to leave the chamber, but he preserved great calmness and presence of mind, which had a good effect. After a moment's hesitation His Majesty reseated himself upon the throne and ordered the ceremony to proceed. A reception followed, without further incident.

Organizing the Philippines.

ZAMBOANGA, Island of Mindanao, March 31, 8 p. m.—Owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Sulu archipelago and the island of Mindanao, the Philippine Commission has about decided to organize a departmental government covering all of the islands south of the Visayas.

A uniform general provincial law is impossible of application in the extreme south islands on account of the necessity of having the Moros from self-government except in cases where they have fore sworn allegiance to Datus, the Sultan, and become subjects of the United States, and for the further reason of the multiplicity of races and tribes in Mindanao and the diversity of interests. The commission will appoint a departmental Governor having authority to negotiate with the Sultan, Datus and to act as direct representatives of the commission.

Beef and Fish Trust.

CHICAGO, April 1.—John Cudahy, when seen in regard to the report that negotiations are going on in San Francisco for the combination of the entire fish and packing industry, said:

"The project of consolidating the fishing and packing industries of the Pacific has been talked of for some time. As far as I know, the scheme has been ended in talk."

"As for the Pacific-American Fisheries Company, of which I am president, it has not been sold nor is it for sale. We do not intend to be absorbed by anyone."

Appointed From the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President today appointed Calvin T. Titus to be a cadet-at-large at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall at Peking.

General Corbin today cabled General MacArthur at Manila to send young Titus home on the first available transport in order that he may take the entrance examination to the Academy.

More Surrenders.

MANILA, April 1.—Thirty men of General Calles' command have surrendered. Of this number five were officers, including Col. Herrera and Relya.

The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who have been living at Binacayan, near old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

A SHOT AT THE CZAR

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Kieff says it is reported that an officer of the Household attempted to assassinate the Czar. He fired at His Majesty, but missed. He then shot and killed himself.

BERLIN, April 1.—The following dispatch has been received from the St. Petersburg correspondent of "Vorwaerts."

The report that a determined effort has been made on the life of the Czar, together with the fact that revolutionists committed their first overt act today by firing on the police, has thrown the inhabitants of the State into a state of terror. It is feared in all quarters that a wild and uncontrollable revolution may break forth.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday March 30.—The chief of the statistical bureau of the province and government of St. Petersburg, W. T. Takowenko, has been arrested in consequence of a letter of condolence which he wrote to the author, N. F. Annensky, who was injured in the recent rioting.

Attorney W. O. Lustig, president of the Association of St. Petersburg Lawyers, has written to the Minister of the Interior, M. Siplaguine, protesting against the action of the police during the riots; and many influential people have signed an address to M. Siplaguine criticising statements in the official reports of the troubles.

HOW THE TARIFF AIDS INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, April 1.—S. J. Robinson, managing director of W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., of Brightside works, Sheffield, England, arrived here on the Cunarder Lucania for the purpose of determining as to the location of a plant which the English concern purposes erecting in the United States. The Jessop Company, which is capitalized at \$2,000,000, operates one of the oldest established industrial plants in Europe, it being founded as far back as 1774. It manufactures crucible steel chiefly. The Sheffield works undertake a number of large contracts for the British government, and give employment to 1,650 hands.

In an interview, last night, Mr. Robinson said:

"We are going to build a plant on this side principally with a view to escape the tariff of some \$50 a ton, which the United States government imposes on crucible steel entering this country. Having works here will enable us to extend our important business connections in America. While it is somewhat premature to state what particular additional new lines we intend to enter into the manufacture of, I will say that we shall make a feature of the steel specialties which the Dingley tariff precludes us from manufacturing in England and shipping into the United States. Another reason for our present step is that we now labor under a distinct disadvantage on the other side owing to the high price of fuel. On last year's business we had to declare a reduced dividend on that score, notwithstanding our books having shown the largest turnover in the history of the company."

"As to the precise location of the plant, I am not yet in a position to say anything definite, but it may be taken for granted that our new works will be in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. W. P. Wagner, our general agent in the United States, and myself, leave for that city within the next few days for the purpose of going into the question of a suitable site."

Mr. Robinson thinks but lightly of the idea of any serious competition arising from American exports of coal into Great Britain. He says that fuel prices on the other side must soon fall. "It must be remembered," he continued, "that two years ago coal was selling at 100 per cent lower than existing quotations. Moreover, the railroad freight rates from seaboard to British industrial centers would, I think, considerably tend to kill the possibilities of American coal in England. While I do not share the intense gloomy view which some persons indulge in as regards present and future business conditions in Great Britain, I cannot but admit that things look serious and could not be at all surprised to learn that many of the iron and steel plants on the other side are now executing orders at a loss."

Mr. Robinson will be in this country about three weeks, and is to visit a number of industrial plants. The projected Jessop works will be equipped with the most modern American machinery. On beginning operations a working force of 500 men is to be enlisted.

An Appeal for Boers.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Charles D. Pierce, representative in New York of the Boers of the Orange Free State, has issued an appeal to the Americans in which he analyzes the British terms of peace and applauds the Boers' refusal to accept them.

He charges bad faith on the part of the British Government in offering to grant amnesty and declares Lord Kitchener is trying to make a Benedict Arnold of General Botha by treating with him as an individual rather than as a representative of the Boer republic.

"They promise enfranchisement after a period of military rule as a crown colony," he continues, "but disfranchisement will be indefinitely prolonged." He likens the acts of their army to the cruelty of the Turks in Armenia and adds: "It lies now with the American people to decide whether the war is to be one of extermination, and the Boers appeal to them for their mediation."

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1653 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, 8-38: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend to my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

to pattern after and to what you do will be watched with uncommon interest by your brethren and fellow-citizens on the Mainland. They are all waiting to see if this new people, in this distant Territory, can govern themselves. You are now

proved to be handy and inexpensive vessels. The *Surprise* was wrecked on Hawaii, and the *Eclipse* is now too small for the trade. The new boats will each have a capacity of 400 tons of sugar, so they will be considerably larger than the *Eclipse*.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
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"Mischstove,"
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 "Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at
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WILTSIE F. WOLFE
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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

GOTHENBERG LIQUOR SYSTEM.

Honolulu, April 8, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: What is the Gothenberg liquor system?

The Gothenberg law as summarized by a Hawaiian Commission report made in 1896, permits distillation by any respectable person who owns or leases ground and pays a tax for it, except persons who might become inspectors; licensees must not have been convicted of any crime.

The period of licensing is restricted to the months between October and May and the product is subject to a tax of twelve and a half cents per quart. A rebate is allowed for export brandy. At least \$5 per cent. must be stored to insure payment of the tax.

A complete detailed statement is made to the Government. Illegal distillation is punished by fine or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The principal provisions of the retail and bar trade law are, practically, those of the Law of 1855, but the last act is that of July 25, 1894.

Sale by wholesale must not be less than 24 quarts; by retail the amount may vary from six to six quarts to a quart.

Spirits at wholesale or retail are not allowed to be consumed on the premises.

Bar sales may be permitted in small quantities as desired, either to be consumed on the premises or taken away.

The holder of a license for sale by retail or bar trade must be a man of good character, possessing the confidence of others, and must be able to write and cipher, and be his own master.

No other business is allowed to be run in connection with this, except the sale of wine.

Apothecaries and a long list of others are not allowed to hold licenses.

In case any of the former privileged licensees are surrendered, they are not resumed.

Licenses are not transferable. Licenses are granted by the chief executive officer of the town, after consultation and examination of the character of the applicant.

Particular attention is paid to the location and characters of the places where liquor may be sold.

Complete local option is also allowed. If the local authorities have declared against the issue of any license, the governor may not authorize such license.

In point of fact only thirteen out of ninety Swedish towns continue to sell licenses at auction. The others have adopted the Company or, as more generally known, the Gothenberg plan.

As has been said, this is a monopoly, conducted by a company. A certain number of licenses are awarded the company and minimum tax is fixed. If the company should refuse to pay so much, the licenses are sold to individuals, but in fact, something over the minimum amount is nearly always paid.

A period of three years is usually fixed for the continuance of the monopoly. It may not surrender its privileges but, upon consent of the governor, may transfer to individual dealers some of the licenses to sell at retail or over the bar. Such concessions generally cover large hotels, clubs and cafes.

The most important feature of the system, however, is the restriction of profits to a small per cent., upon the amount actually paid in of the capital. The accounts are carefully examined every year by the local authorities; certain expenses necessary for the carrying on of the business, such as salaries of bar tenders, who are not allowed a commission of any interest whatever in sales, and others as repairs, proper fittings of rooms, etc., are allowed. Then the percentage on the capital is deducted, after which all of the remaining portion of profit is divided: a portion, perhaps a half, to the municipality; a fifth, more or less, to the county authorities, and three-tenths to the general government. In some instances a small portion is paid over to the agricultural society. Encouragement is given to the establishment of company systems by allowing the local community a larger proportion of profits than in cases where the licenses are sold to individuals.

Brandy is not allowed to be given away with sales of goods in any sort of business. Any violation of this provision is punished severely.

No credit is allowed for retail or bar sales in quantities less than twenty-one quarts; if credit is allowed, the debt may not be collected.

Licenses may be revoked for non-compliance with the law.

The number of saloons or places where liquor is sold is kept as low as possible until, at the present time, in Norwegian towns and cities, there is about one to every 1413 inhabitants; against one to every 250 in the cities of the United States. In Sweden, in the country districts, there is now about one license to 20,323 of the inhabitants, and the consumption of spirits has decreased from 14.2 quarts in 1874 to 6.8 quarts in 1902.

No liquor may be sold to minors, to habitual drunkards, or any one showing signs of intoxication.

Places must be closed early during week days and kept shut Sundays and holidays.

Gambling games of chance, lewd women and immorality generally are not allowed at the saloons.

It is made the interest of employees to restrict instead of to encourage sales.

The by-laws and rules of companies are subject to supervision and management by a central bureau of the government.

Saloons and places where liquor is sold are always kept open to public inspection.

Printed reports are made and published annually.

Every three years a vote of the people is taken upon the question of license or no license.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

The business men composing the Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday with but one dissenting vote, against the passage of a dispensary bill without a more careful study of its probable effects than has yet been made.

This is in the line of the further investigation which was lately proposed by the Advertiser; an investigation we may say which ought to extend no less to the whole question of dispensaries vs. saloons, vs. prohibition, than to the means of making any reform effectual after a law has been passed. The present Dispensary bill is so loosely drawn that lawyers say they could drive through it with a team of six; and they are lawyers who are in no way connected with the liquor trade. To pass the measure as it stands would be to accept the imminent risk of its being invalidated in court, thus leaving the sale of liquor unregulated by Territorial law.

More time means that a bill could be framed that would pass a committee of strong lawyers to whom it should first be referred, thus giving reasonable assurance that the enactment of a dispensary bill would be followed by its enforcement. Just now we have no such assurance. The bill is a hodge-podge, full of lay errors and inconsistencies, and the only amendments we know to have been proposed for it were offered by clergymen. The lawyers are waiting to knock the bill to pieces.

As to the further proposal of the Chamber of Commerce to have a Dispensary bill referred, before passage, to a vote of the people, we cannot say that we are in agreement. Such a bill should take the course that other bills do. The initiative and referendum in the novel form suggested is not a part of the law of the land, nor is it a desirable innovation. The American way is to leave law-making to the Legislature and the Governor, and the people doing their part to secure certain results by pledging candidates for the Legislature to them in advance.

THE HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

The Argonaut of recent issue says:

Some five or six years ago, when the agitation that culminated in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was in its infancy, the Argonaut uttered a warning to the effect that should the islands be annexed to the United States, the Chinese would attempt to enter this country under a plea of citizenship. This prophecy has come true. The America Maru has brought two Chinese into port who claim a right to land on the ground that they were naturalized citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, and that the Territorial Act creating a government for the islands recognizes all citizens of the republic as citizens of the United States. The Alaska Packing Company's ship Carrier has several more Chinese who seek to land under the same plea. The Chinese do not dispute the fact that they were naturalized citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, but they claim that the Territorial Act creating a government for the islands recognizes all citizens of the republic as citizens of the United States.

The "Tens of thousands of Chinese" here are less than 20,000 all told, of whom about 700 were naturalized under the laws of the Republic and 2234 born in the islands, exclusive of about 1400 part Chinese. These classes native and naturalized, numbering about 4000 are the only ones entitled to freely pass between Hawaii and the mainland. The company can be kept away from there as easily as those who sometimes undertake to get ashore from China by pretending to be one of those who enjoy the rights of free admittance.

The Argonaut will permit us to say that as Hawaii is a much more desirable place for the Chinese than is California, Oregon or Washington, these islands are more in danger of getting them from the Coast than the Coast is in danger of getting them from here. Few Chinese care to leave Hawaii where wages and returns from the various industries in which the Asiatic engage are much higher than in the case on the mainland. The Argonaut ought to have surmised as much from the fact that out of those "tens of thousands" it tells about, only two have sought admittance to Coast ports under the Treasury ruling referred to.

Senator Russell sends in the following card:

Editor Advertiser: This morning you have stated that I have created by public health act, a fat job for myself—that of president of the Board.

The bill disqualifies me for two reasons:

1. I am not a resident in public hygiene or State medicine.

2. As Senator I cannot hold any other office.

To which we reply:

1. If Dr. Russell is not a specialist in public hygiene or State medicine" who is he trying to improve the laws which specialists in such matters have framed?

2. A Senator may easily resign and any Home Ruler in the bunch would probably do so for a \$1000 offer.

Col. Carrie Nation does not see why Funston should be the only Brigadier General appointed from Kansas.

The Sultan was not very much scared at the earthquake that shook his throne. He has felt the thing shake several times before.

This is the time when even Grover Cleveland ought to be glad that the United States did not go to war with England over Venezuela.

So many Generals are surrendering in the Philippines that it begins to look as if all the insurgents proposed to come in under that class for the sake of the good lodgings and board.

Those who declaim in the press against centralization of government are hardly the ones to propose the centralization of the liquor business in the hands of the government.

If the excited Cubans who propose a war with Uncle Sam, whose territory is but ninety miles away, would send a commission to Manila to get advice from Aguinaldo they might learn something to their advantage.

The reports about the health of Lord Salisbury are, in their guarded admissions, much like those concerning the health of Queen Victoria which were published just before her death. It would not surprise any one to hear, before long, that the condition of England's great premier had become critical.

The Panama canal is a good enough canal for Hawaii which cares nothing for the rivalries that exist between Nicaragua and Panama on the subject. The point with this Territory is to have the Atlantic and Pacific joined by a ship-canal somewhere between the main body of the two American continents. The particular site is immaterial.

Judge Estee's charge was, as the Advertiser predicted, an impressive one and in many respects sensational. We print it in full as we do all legal and judicial documents bearing upon the morals of the town. Judge Estee, with the law which the Edmunds committee framed for the purpose of attacking the peculiar institutions of Utah, marks out an entirely new line of action here, the results of which will be awaited with solicitude by all who have the true welfare of the town at heart.

Hawaii looks to its native legislators to prove, when the visiting Congressmen and other dignitaries call, as per invitation, that the fame of their oratory and of their skill in debating points of Constitutional law is not undeserved. No doubt many of the visitors share the impression that the Hawaiian legislators are mere dummies who have no views of their own. It falls to our aboriginal solons to prove the contrary. They are all orators and logicians and it will be their duty, when the Congressional audience is present, to make an official attestation of the fact.

It will be amusing to see the Limestone Club in the House try to compel the presence before it of Senator Russell. No one ever heard of such a proceeding before. Naturally the Club proposes to have the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest Senator Russell, despite the section of the Organic Act which exempts a member of the Legislature from arrest during the session for any offence except treason, felony or breach of the peace; and despite section 27, which gives the Senate the sole right to discipline its own members. However the Organic Act does not count for much with the Limestone Club which is not unlikely, in some moment of Olympian wrath, to abolish it by resolution.

The House Committee's report on Counties favors forming a county out of the districts of Kau, Puna and Hilo. This would make a county of 100 miles long with the county seat at one end. The Circuit Court must be held at the County Seat and at no other place in a county as in all the States and Territories on the Mainland. Just fancy the expense of jurors and witnesses from the Kau end of the county which takes three days going and three days returning. In the one instance of a county commissioner living at the Kau end of the county and attending board meetings once each month, about two days each meeting, his fees and mileage would figure up to more than \$200 for twenty-four days' actual work. This is not the case in a compact county such as Hilo and Puna would make. The other county which the committee proposes, is an empire on a small scale. Hamakua, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona and South Kona are combined in one county. It would be quite unwieldy.

Hawaii has always had at least one newcomer who thought it to be his duty and privilege to turn the country upside down and sit on top of it. This includes Jean Rivers, Charlton, Moreno, the Ashfords, Julian Hayne and Humphreys, birds of a feather most of them, who were not very long, tolerant of political guerrillas—they vary the monotony—but in the end it gives such people a swifter projection than they get even in Arizona and Mississippi.

Representative Hill's statement that Members of Congress were obliged to pass Delegate Wilcox by and get their information about Hawaii from Mr. Haywood, is not surprising. When the college debate was on, Wilcox showed that he either did not know the truth in the financial situation here or was not inclined to tell it. After that exhibition it would naturally have seemed to be a waste of time for any Congressman who wanted accurate data about Hawaii to consult Wilcox. He might as well have asked a postman.

Now that the Liliuokalani bond bill is shown to be illegal, a pension may be proposed, but as the Legislature, under the Organic Act, may not grant to any individual any special or exclusive privilege without the approval of Congress, there is no definite certainty that the Queen will get anything at all. If an exclusive pension is not a special privilege, we fail to grasp the meaning of the English language.

Against Thomas Saffrey for forgery, in the forgery and counterfeiting of a check upon the assistant treasurer of the United States, at San Francisco, for the sum of \$15.50.

Against William Walsh, the second mate of the American vessel Hesper, for assault while upon the high seas, upon the person of Richard Carpenter, a sailor.

FEDERAL COURT.

The hearing of the demurrer in the case of William C. Aoki vs. the Kapolei Estate, was yesterday set by Judge Estee for April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NATURALIZATIONS.

John B. Hopkins, a native of Wales,

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Thursday's daily.)

At the opening of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning Judge Humphreys delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen of the bar: Judge Gear and myself have arranged that Judge Gear shall preside at common law trials in this court, and I shall preside as chancellor and as probate judge. Judge Gear will preside during this special term and during the regular May term, and after the expiration of the regular May term, special terms will be called from time to time until the business upon the calendar has been disposed of. Hereafter, regular terms of court will be held as provided by law and special terms will be called as often as necessary to dispatch public business. Judge Gear will take the jury criminal calendar beginning tomorrow morning and I will hear at chambers appeals in mitigation and criminal cases in which juries have been waived. Upon investigation we find there are no bailiffs for the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit. We find there is an appropriation for a Supreme Officer under the Attorney-General's Department, the appointment being made by the Attorney-General or the High Sheriff. There is no appropriation for bailiffs for the Circuit Court, but there is an appropriation to pay the running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts. By virtue of the inherent power vested in the Judges of this Court, the Judges intend to appoint their own bailiffs and not be under any obligation to either the Attorney-General or the High Sheriff. It is accordingly ordered that Chas. A. K. Hopkins be and he is hereby appointed bailiff of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and his salary is hereby fixed at the sum of \$50 per month, to be paid out of the appropriation for running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts."

It is further ordered that William Sumner Ellis be and he is hereby appointed bailiff of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and his salary is fixed at the sum of \$50 per month to be paid out of the appropriation for running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts."

COURT NOTES.

The parties to the foreclosure of mortgage action of Jockey vs. Patzig, by their attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, and Charles Creighton, have filed a stipulation allowing an extension of ten days time in which the defendant is to plead to the complaint. Return of summons was yesterday made in the cases of Anna Goetz et al. vs. J. Alfred Magoon and Antone Bright vs. David Kawanamooka et al.

KIMBALL S. S. CO. SUIT.

The defendant in the action of the Kimball Steamship Company vs. The Honolulu Steamship Company, filed an answer to the plaintiff's complaint, denying all the allegations contained in such complaint, and stating that the defendant further relies upon the defense that payment in full has been made by it of all accounts due from the defendant to plaintiff.

MINER DIVORCE CASE.

The Miner divorce action, with its many complications, yesterday made its exit from the courts, through an order of dismissal given by the judge of the first circuit court. The order dismissing the case is as follows:

"The above entitled cause, having been remanded to this court by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and the decree of divorce signed and entered in said cause in this court on the 12th day of December, 1900, having been reversed and plaintiff having filed on the 8th day of March, 1901, in this court a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant, Frank L. Miner, and the court in said action having been paid by said defendant, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that said libel be and is, hereby dismissed."

DEBRIS CASE APPEAL.

An appeal bond was yesterday filed by the defendant in the debris case of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, in the sum of \$50, the bond being signed by H. P. Baldwin, president of the defendant corporation, and by Joseph P. Cooke, its treasurer, as sureties. The appeal was taken to the clerk and stenographer's transcript in the case given over with request that the appeal and all the papers in the case be certified up by the clerk.

GRAND JURY AT WORK.

Six indictments were found by the grand jury yesterday and presented before Judge Estee in open court. The indictments were as follows:

Against Frank O. Sodergren for assault upon the high seas, upon the person of Edward Hamlin, a sailor, while said Frank O. Sodergren was acting as captain of the American vessel Liliuokalani, the assistant treasurer of the United States. Captain Sodergren was arrested upon warrant, but upon giving a bond in the sum of \$3,000, with John S. Walker and Henry M. Whitney Jr., as sureties, was released, subject to his daily appearance at the Federal Court.

Against Frank O. Sodergren and Nelson E. Stuart, the captain and first mate of the American vessel Hesper, for assault upon the person of one Richard Carpenter, a sailor, upon the high seas, and within the admiralty, and the jurisdiction of the United States. Captain Sodergren also filed a bond in this case, being in the sum of \$2,500 and with the same sureties.

Against Mike Morera, for assault with a dangerous weapon upon Michael Mullally, while on board the American vessel Andrew Hicks.

Against Pennell D. Day, for assault with a dangerous weapon upon Walter J. Doyle, Mr. Day gave bond in the sum of \$1,000, with William Lishman and Thomas F. McTigue, as sureties.

Against Thomas Saffrey for forgery, in the forgery and counterfeiting of a check upon the assistant treasurer of the United States, at San Francisco, for the sum of \$15.50.

Against William Walsh, the second mate of the American vessel Hesper, for assault while upon the high seas, upon the person of Richard Carpenter, a sailor.

FEDERAL COURT.

The hearing of the demurrer in the case of William C. Aoki vs. the Kapolei Estate, was yesterday set by Judge Estee for April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NATURALIZATIONS.

John B. Hopkins, a native of Wales,

Eruptions.

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. H. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvin Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

and Victor J. Hollander, a native of Germany, were yesterday vested with citizenship by process of the United States District Court.

The case of the Territory vs. Harvey Chilton, larceny in the second degree, came up before the second judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning. The principal prosecuting witness having been the Territory, a nolle prosequi was entered.

On motion of the Deputy Attorney-General the case of Manuel Silva, charged with liquor distilling, was placed at the foot of the calendar.

Martin Bowers, a defaulting juror, was excused by the court upon explaining that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of the court room.

The case of John Mallua, who is charged with assaulting a public officer, occupied the entire afternoon and will be continued this morning. Captain Fox and two other witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon and it is probable that the case will not be concluded until late this afternoon. The juryman are as follows: Robert Harrison, Arthur Coyne, M. W. Parkhurst, W. H. Smith, P. E. R. Strauch, Captain L. Bray, J. J. McDonald, F. B. Damon, A. Trask, Chas. Bon, T. B. Mossman and I. Adams.

A number of criminal cases appealed from the District Court were disposed of yesterday morning by the First Judge of the First Circuit Court.

Six Chinese, Hong Sing Loy, Kom Sing, Ah Sam, Ah Long and Y. Kwam, charged with having sold tobacco without a license and convicted by the lower court, had their fines of \$10 each, and \$3.50 costs in each case, confirmed, the judgment of the District Court being sustained.

INTERPRETER CRAWFORD ACQUITTED.

In the case of the Territory vs. W. H. Crawford, in which the defendant was charged with conducting a gambling game, and found guilty of such charge by the lower court, J. T. De Bolt, defendant's attorney, yesterday filed a motion to quash the charge, and the case coming up immediately, the Circuit Court sustained the motion and ordered the defendant discharged.

COURT NOTES.

Answer was yesterday made by the defendant in the suit for divorce of Sam Moe vs. Chung Man Sing, the same being a general denial of the allegations of the complaint of libellant.

In the ejectment suit of Chung Man Sing vs. Makane Cheung Amnia, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, yesterday filed an answer of general denial, stating that among other defenses the defendant will rely upon the defense of adverse possession.

The defendant in the case of the Waiuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, has filed notice to place said cause on the Supreme Court calendar.

Notice has been given by Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for defendants in the case of the Territory vs. Her Majesty Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, that the demurrer filed in said case will be presented before the court at 10 a. m. on Saturday, April 13.

Notoriety was yesterday filed by the plaintiff in the case of Ket On Fui Kon Society vs. Gnuu Chong, to set the cause for hearing and notice given that such motion will be presented on Saturday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the First Circuit Court.

THE PRINCES DEMUR.

The defendants in the case of Antone Bright vs. David Kawanamooka and Joseph Kalamakale, as administrators of the Kapolei Estate, yesterday filed a demurrer to plaintiff's complaint, upon the grounds that the First Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the complaint does not state facts sufficient for a cause of action. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan represent the defendants, and their certificate is given that said demurrer is not intended for delay.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury yesterday indicted George E. Lee, first mate of the American vessel Star of Bengal, for assault upon one, William King, a sailor.

It failed to find an indictment against Lin Shin Chow, the Chinese interpreter, charged with bribery.

PROBATE.

The will of Kinokoe Kawaha, deceased, has been admitted to probate, and it has been ordered by the court that letters testamentary be issued to Waioala, without bonds, the said Waioala being the executrix named in the will. Inventory is to be filed within fifteen days, and notice to creditors given according to law.

Andrew Brown yesterday filed a motion, accompanied with his affidavit, with the First Circuit Court, moving that he be appointed trustee for Mabel Phillips, in whom he alleges there is due the sum of \$136.12 from Bishop & Co's bank, which sum was placed on deposit with said bank by Andrew Phillips, now deceased, the brother of said Mabel Phillips, and of whom she is the sole and lawful heir.

The court gave a decree, ordering the appointment of the applicant, as moved.

RETURN OF SUMMONS.

Return was yesterday made by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth of subpoenas issued in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Luning, showing service upon Peter Baron and Victoria Buffandian.

Return has been made by High Sheriff Brown of subpoenas in the case

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 100, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 118. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

of the Territory vs. John Mallua, showing that due and diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of Boko and Kaunahi, and the writ was therefore returned unserved.

Return of summons has been made in the case of the Territory vs. Manu, showing service upon Kamaea, Kaimi, Palaina, Auka (alias Koolani), and D. Kaana.

The case of Annie Kamaea vs. C. Kamaea, Deputy Sheriff, was yesterday made return of summons, showing service upon C. Kamaea, Kaimi, Palaina, Auka (alias Koolani), and D. Kaana.

The case of the Territory vs. Harvey Chilton, larceny in the second degree, came up before the second judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning. The principal prosecuting witness having been the Territory, a nolle prosequi was entered.

On motion of the Deputy Attorney-General the case of Manuel Silva, charged with liquor distilling, was placed at the foot of the calendar.

Martin Bowers, a defaulting juror, was excused by the court upon explaining that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of the court room.

The case of John Mallua, who is charged with assaulting a public officer, occupied the entire afternoon and will be continued this morning. Captain Fox and two other witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon and it is probable that the case will not be concluded until late this afternoon. The juryman are as follows: Robert Harrison, Arthur Coyne, M. W. Parkhurst, W. H. Smith, P. E. R. Strauch, Captain L. Bray, J. J. McDonald, F. B. Damon, A. Trask, Chas. Bon, T. B. Mossman and I. Adams.

A number of criminal cases appealed from the District Court were disposed of yesterday morning by the First Judge of the First Circuit Court.

Six Chinese, Hong Sing Loy, Kom Sing, Ah Sam, Ah Long and Y. Kwam, charged with having sold tobacco without a license and convicted by the lower court, had their fines of \$10 each, and \$3.50 costs in each case, confirmed, the judgment of the District Court being sustained.

INTERPRETER CRAWFORD ACQUITTED.

In the case of the Territory vs. W. H. Crawford, in which the defendant was charged with conducting a gambling game, and found guilty of such charge by the lower court, J. T. De Bolt, defendant's attorney, yesterday filed a motion to quash the charge, and the case coming up immediately, the Circuit Court sustained the motion and ordered the defendant discharged.

COURT NOTES.

Answer was yesterday made by the defendant in the suit for divorce of Sam Moe vs. Chung Man Sing, the same being a general denial of the allegations of the complaint of libellant.

In the ejectment suit of Chung Man Sing vs. Makane Cheung Amnia, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, yesterday filed an answer of general denial, stating that among other defenses the defendant will rely upon the defense of adverse possession.

SOLOS WHO MAKE LAWS

Senators H. P. Baldwin and White are going to Maui today, and Senator Russell's dispensary bill will not be heard until Tuesday next. "Colonel Mazumdar" has gone into the mountains to avoid furnishing the advertiser food for cartoons, and very tame sessions in the Senate can be looked forward to until the "Colonel" and the two fighting Senators reappear.

The session yesterday was marked with dignity and lack of spirit. Senator White didn't turn up during the afternoon, and Senator John Brown, of Hilo, looked drowsy, and said nothing. Senator Russell was a bit distraught, not having heard from St. Petersburg, Nova street 1712, second floor, but this, nevertheless, were moving pleasantly.

The military committee did itself proud, by encouraging local industries, and reported favorably on Senator Achi's bill providing for the education from taxation of men having five children, or more, living.

The sportsmen had an inning, and the exhibition at Buffalo was patronized by Senator Carter, who had been pleasantly amazed by seeing the skill with which Hawaiian children, boys and girls, could use the tools given to them. It was very touching.

The work done by the Senate was as follows:

Kalauokalani reported Senate Bills 60, 61 and 65 printed and ready for distribution. Senate Bill 60 is Mr. Kalauokalani's "Act to incorporate the City of Honolulu."

Mr. C. Brown presented on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce the resolutions against the dispensary bill which were adopted at the meeting of that body yesterday. They were read and referred to the committee on miscellaneous petitions.

Senator Kanuha objected to the petition, as being contrary to the Olympic Act, but the gay tailor from the Kamehameha Schools found that his name was "Balking Nitsky," and the petitions went to their proper committee.

Mr. Paris reported for the public lands committee, recommending the passage of House Bill 41, which provides that the Superintendent of Public Works shall name all streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu and that the names desired by the residents of any street shall have the preference. The committee suggests a number of minor amendments. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senator Carter, with many blushes, being youthful yet, presented the report for the Military Committee, to whom was referred Senate bill 64, relating to the military.

This bill exempts from poll, road and school tax all who have five or more living children, and will therefore be of assistance to the poor. It will, to a certain limited extent, encourage large families, and there can be no objection to the bill. Your committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill.

This report was laid on the table to be considered with the other two Senate bills bearing on the same subject. Mr. Carter then reported for the minority of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill 58, which regulates the method of foreclosing chattel mortgages with their priority and limitations.

The minority of your committee believes that all questions of credit and security are delicate matters, and should be treated with great care. In this bill, section 1 makes the owner of a chattel mortgage prove by extrinsic evidence that it is legal, notwithstanding its execution and delivery. The general presumption of law is, that a document executed under seal is legal, and the onus to prove otherwise, is on the person alleging fraud or illegality.

Section 2 presumes that the county law is in existence, or will be passed, which, if it should fall through any cause, will render this section useless. Section 3 makes a chattel mortgage good for two years, and yet it may be extended for another year by its provision of a thirty days' notice. Should this time inadvertently expire, would not the mortgage be valueless and the money lost?

The balance of the Act provides the procedure on foreclosure, and your committee believes that the Act, if passed, would destroy the little value that is already generally felt to exist on such kind of security, and thus would be a hardship upon the poorer classes, who usually possess only chattels to offer as security for the small sums that are sometimes absolutely necessary for them to borrow.

The majority of your committee recommends that the bill be tabled. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the majority report. Mr. Carter then reported for the majority of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bills 55 and 59, relating to the reorganization of the Judicial Department.

The committee reported favorably, recommending the following amendment. In section 1, line 2, strike out the following words: "In the District of North Kohala."

This amendment is offered in the belief that Kauai, North Kohala, is more centrally situated and is in accordance with the other new locations provided by the bill.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill with the amendment.

Your committee also reports that Senate Bill 70 is identical with Senate Bill 55, and, therefore, unnecessary and should be indefinitely postponed.

This report, after a long discussion, was laid on the table to be taken up with the minority report. Mr. White promising to have this ready on Tuesday.

The special committee to whom was referred "An Act to exempt from execution attachment and every species of forced sale the business of a householder having a family," reported, Cecil Brown and Achi for the minority, reported favorably on amendments. Under the first the homestead must be actually occupied, and the exemption is not to extend to the exemption in cases of claims of mechanics or others for labor and material, and also for money loaned on mortgage.

Senator White offered a minority report, upholding the bill, and his report was adopted. The Senate took a recess.

Frederick J. Lowrey, June 14, 1900.
Charles B. Cooper, M.D., June 14, 1900.
E. C. Winston, June 14, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William Dewitt Alexander, June 24, 1900.
Ernest A. Mott-Smith, June 22, 1900.
Heinrich Martens von Holt, June 24, 1900.

Mrs. Alice Clark Jordan, June 24, 1900.
Charles Louis Hopkins, June 24, 1900.
Mrs. Elizabeth Vancleve Hall, September 2, 1900.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

Frederick J. Lowrey, July 1, 1900.
John S. Walker, July 1, 1900.
George E. Smithies, July 1, 1900.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

(Kau, Kona and Kohala, Hawaii.)
George P. Tulloch, chairman, July 10, 1900.
J. K. Nahale, July 10, 1900.

Saluel Kauhana, July 10, 1900.
(Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.)
C. E. Richards, chairman, July 10, 1900.

E. L. Lyman, July 10, 1900.
M. V. Holmes, July 10, 1900.
(Maui, Molokai and Lanai.)

R. W. Hardy, chairman, July 10, 1900.
J. C. Seale, July 10, 1900.
Jas. N. K. Keolu, August 24, 1900.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

First District, Island of Hawaii—First Precinct.
W. H. Campbell, October 1, 1900.
J. N. Kauwila, September 24, 1900.

J. N. Kamoku, September 24, 1900.
Second Precinct.
G. K. Wilder, September 24, 1900.

G. K. Kameh, October 1, 1900.
W. Vannatta, September 24, 1900.
Third Precinct.

W. A. Ray, September 24, 1900.
J. T. Moir, October 8, 1900.
J. M. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.
J. K. Dillon, September 24, 1900.
J. E. Unea, September 24, 1900.

J. B. Oliveira, September 24, 1900.
Fifth Precinct.
E. W. Barnard, September 24, 1900.

E. H. Sway, October 8, 1900.
A. C. Palfrey, September 24, 1900.
Sixth Precinct.

Albert Horner, September 24, 1900.
S. Malkone, September 24, 1900.
Wm. Green, September 24, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.
J. W. Estep, September 24, 1900.
John Al, September 24, 1900.

J. Moanahi, September 24, 1900.
Eighth Precinct.
W. Y. Horner, September 24, 1900.

James Kuuwila, September 24, 1900.
J. G. Jones, September 24, 1900.
Second District, Island of Hawaii—First Precinct.

W. P. McDougall, September 24, 1900.
Joseph Hussy, September 24, 1900.
J. F. Woods, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.
J. Crowley, September 24, 1900.
H. Akona, September 24, 1900.

K. K. Malaloha, September 24, 1900.
Third Precinct.
L. S. August, September 24, 1900.

K. K. Walamau, October 3, 1900.
W. K. Laloha, September 24, 1900.
Fourth Precinct.

Henry Greenwell, September 24, 1900.
J. Kuwahawala, September 24, 1900.
R. Wassman, October 3, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.
J. K. White, September 24, 1900.
J. Nahinu, September 24, 1900.

Rob. McDougall, October 3, 1900.
Sixth Precinct.
Robert L. Wilhelm, October 3, 1900.

David K. Walehwa, October 3, 1900.
O. K. Apiki, September 24, 1900.
Seventh Precinct.

W. P. Fennell, September 24, 1900.
E. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
J. K. Hoopi, September 24, 1900.

Third District, Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai—First Precinct.
Wm. Notley, September 24, 1900.

W. K. Makakoa, September 24, 1900.
J. K. Walamau, September 24, 1900.
Second Precinct.

J. H. Mahoe, September 24, 1900.
D. McCortison, October 15, 1900.
Geo. Kekihi, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.
Henry Dickenson, September 24, 1900.
C. N. Dudoit, September 24, 1900.

A. Makekau, September 24, 1900.
Fourth Precinct.
S. Kahoohalahua, September 24, 1900.

Keakala, September 24, 1900.
Keoni Nakahi, September 24, 1900.
Fifth Precinct.

Geo. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
D. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
L. K. Kalamau, September 24, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.
W. T. Robinson, September 24, 1900.
Dr. R. W. Bonte, September 24, 1900.

Moses Kahlmahu, October 15, 1900.
Seventh Precinct.
S. Quill, September 24, 1900.

Walter Lowe, September 24, 1900.
A. C. Kaucholo, October 1, 1900.
Eighth Precinct.

L. R. Crook, September 24, 1900.
J. D. Uwekoolani, September 24, 1900.
G. K. Kukuhi, September 24, 1900.

Ninth Precinct.
Geo. Forsyth, September 24, 1900.
E. H. Keka, September 24, 1900.

Noah Kamaia, October 15, 1900.
Tenth Precinct.
W. F. Monahan, September 24, 1900.

J. C. Kekihi, September 24, 1900.
C. K. P. A. September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.
Jno. Short, September 24, 1900.
W. Kapehi, September 24, 1900.

John K. Wilder, October 1, 1900.
Sixth Precinct.
J. P. O'Connor, October 23, 1900.

T. E. Wall, September 24, 1900.
John Mahuka, September 24, 1900.
Seventh Precinct.

G. C. Chalmers, September 24, 1900.
John Kakuhi, October 1, 1900.
A. Irvine, September 24, 1900.

Fifth District, Island of Oahu—First Precinct.
H. Cobb-Adams, September 24, 1900.

Jas. Olds, September 24, 1900.
E. P. Aikue, September 24, 1900.
Second Precinct.

W. A. Baldwin, September 24, 1900.
J. H. Keaua, September 24, 1900.
C. Andrews, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.
W. S. Wand, September 24, 1900.
C. P. Lane, September 24, 1900.

Chas. David, September 24, 1900.
Fourth Precinct.
Oliver Stillman, October 17, 1900.

J. Hul, September 24, 1900.
G. W. Nawaakoa, September 24, 1900.
Fifth Precinct.

Geo. E. Lake, October 2, 1900.
C. S. Richardson, October 2, 1900.
J. P. Kuoha, September 24, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.
H. D. Johnson, September 24, 1900.
J. M. Ezora, October 2, 1900.

Kauka Williams, October 17, 1900.
Seventh Precinct.
Julius Asche, September 24, 1900.

S. K. Kala, September 24, 1900.
K. R. G. Wallace, September 24, 1900.
Eighth Precinct.

C. R. Dement, September 24, 1900.
J. S. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
W. W. Bristol, September 24, 1900.

Ninth Precinct.
A. W. Neely, October 1, 1900.
S. H. Meekapa, September 24, 1900.

S. W. Weed, September 24, 1900.
Tenth Precinct.
M. K. Keonokaloie, September 24, 1900.

Abraham Bolster, September 24, 1900.
W. K. Kalahehi, September 24, 1900.
Sixth District, Islands of Kauai and Nihoa—First Precinct.

J. B. Kaomea, September 24, 1900.
J. W. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
M. Nohokula, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.
J. B. Arendt, October 3, 1900.
J. K. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

K. K. Kaula, October 3, 1900.
Third Precinct.
C. H. Hoffgaard, September 24, 1900.

J. W. K. Nawa, September 24, 1900.
E. L. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
Fourth Precinct.

J. A. Palmer, September 24, 1900.
J. K. Kalamau, September 24, 1900.
H. H. Brodie, September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.
David Kapahe, October 8, 1900.
Chas. Neuman, October 8, 1900.

H. Blake, September 24, 1900.
Sixth Precinct.
W. T. Lucas, September 24, 1900.

H. D. Wahiard, October 8, 1900.
Kaukamaia, September 24, 1900.
Seventh Precinct.

J. W. Neal, September 24, 1900.
K. K. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
S. W. Menehela, September 24, 1900.

Eighth Precinct.
John Bush, September 24, 1900.
P. Migala, September 24, 1900.

W. K. Kaula, September 24, 1900.
Ninth Precinct.
C. H. Willis, September 24, 1900.

D. H. Kanehe, October 1, 1900.
C. C. Makae, September 24, 1900.
SANFORD B. DOLE.

The Governor also sent a long message in regard to the state of the Treasury, and the need of more funds.

Senator Achi presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 may be inserted in the loan bill to construct a boulevard not less than eighty feet wide, from the City through Kewalo, Pukia and Waikiki tracts to Kapiolani Park.

The honorable gentleman said: "We have got sailors and soldiers, but we have got no boulevards, or they cannot go along the Rialto. The owners of the land in question should give up their lands for the good of the Commonwealth." (Here a Senator whispered, "Achi is always ready and willing to give the other fellows' land away.")

Senator Crabbe was also out for money, and presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the following amount be inserted in the appropriation bill for the regrading and macadamizing Kinau street from Alapai street to 500 feet more or less beyond Makiki street, \$12,230.

Then he needed a rest and introduced the following resolution: Be it Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to declare May Day a school holiday throughout this Territory.

Senator Baldwin presented the following petition: To the Members of the Senate of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands: We, the undersigned respectfully petition your honorable body for an appropriation of \$1,500 per annum, for the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association of the Hawaiian Islands.

For the Association: Clara H. McDonald, Alice H. Thompson, Margaret L. Hepper.

This was followed by a resolution from Senator Russell, which read: Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 be appropriated from any money not otherwise appropriated for expending all property between Wahiawa and Wahiuna river along the beach and toward Pali street in the town of Hilo for the Hilo boulevard.

"Then, at last, the order of the day was called. House bill 12, repealing obsolete laws, passed third reading. Senate bill 12, relating to a music conservatory in Hilo, passed.

Senate bill 71, relating to birds and nests, passed after a heated debate as to whether a goose is a game bird or whether a mongoose would eat the goose, or the goose would live where the "mongoose" exist. Senator Paris was appealed to by Cecil Brown, who insisted that geese, geese, mongoose and mongoose lived in the District of Paris, who, in defending the birds and other fellows, got somewhat mixed.

Senator Carter then asked for an appropriation for the exhibition at Buffalo, and wanted money for an envoy to go there with the work of our children.

House bill 46, providing for "the right of action for damages for wrongful death," was sent to the Miscellaneous Committee.

Senate bills 72 and 73, relating to the license of sale of merchandise, were set for Tuesday next.

Senate bill 66, the county bill, was referred to the Committee on City and County Bills. Senate bill 67, relating to the duties and pay of pilots, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Means. Senate bill 68, relating to public health, was referred to the Health Committee, to which also bill 82, relating to the arrest of lepers, was referred. The Dispensary bill was then set for debate on Tuesday next, and the Senate adjourned till 9:30 this morning.

Forty-second Day.—Over eighty bills introduced; seven sent up for Governor's signature.

The best part of the morning session was taken up in entertaining the official guests from the mainland, and Miss Freyberg, the niece of Judge Johnson, one of the visitors.

The reception of the visitors was accompanied at the first by considerable embarrassment on the part of the House for some minutes the scene was ludicrously reminiscent of an old time school trustees' visit.

After Speaker Akina's introduction, nobody seemed inclined to take the initiative until the visitors threw themselves into the breach.

The visitors, consisting of Miss Freyberg, the Honorable J. Packer, J. P. Cooper, Chas. Willard, Johnson, Ladd and W. A. Kincaid were accompanied by Delegate Wilcox and escorted to the chairs prepared for them on the Speaker's platform.

Congressman Packer of Pennsylvania was the first to address the House, making an effective speech which was frequently interrupted by applause from the members and the unusually large gathering of onlookers. Mr. Packer's speech was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii. It gives me much genuine pleasure to speak to you today. The present Territory of Hawaii has more than three terms been prominently in the thoughts of the legislators of the United States, creating indeed a universal interest throughout the mainland. As we heard more and more of your beautiful country and its resources, the more anxious were we to extend our knowledge, and when we heard that you used our language in your courts and among yourselves, when we learned that our Fourth of July was celebrated among you with almost as much attention as if you were part of us; then we felt that the islands were ripe for annexation. I changed to be a Member of Congress when the question for annexation came up and as I had always borne a great interest toward you, an interest that deepened and widened as I looked further into the subject, I felt called upon to voice my views upon the question. I believed then, as I firmly believe now, that it was and is most desirable for us all to be united under the same laws, the same flag, the same constitution. (Applauded.) This is one thing needed to knit us yet more closely together, I mean the cable. Had it not been for the unusual demand for appropriations on account of our other insular possessions, we should have secured one this year. I think that its ultimate laying is a matter of reasonable expectation. I will not further take up your time, remembering the distinguished gentlemen who are to follow me and whom I am thankful to have had the opportunity of meeting and associating with. The six justices who have been appointed to dispense the law in the Philippine Islands have been chosen for their special fitness and distinguished services. I am most happy to have had this opportunity of meeting the honorable members of the House, who have been chosen from among their fellows by reason of their prominence to make the laws of this Territory."

Chief Justice Willard next spoke briefly in thanks of the invitation extended to the visitors, and was followed by Judge W. A. Kincaid, who was also brief in his remarks.

"I can do no more," said the Honorable gentleman, "than concur in the remarks just made by our Chief Justice, that we judges have nothing to do but interpret the laws that are promulgated by the Philippine Congress. We feel that we are meeting American citizens here and it is our business to render it safe for you and all other American citizens in our new possession."

Judge Johnson, the last of the visitors to speak, next addressed the House. "Mr. Speaker, Lady and Gentlemen: I feel that we cannot take up more of your time, but we may never meet again and I would like to relate to you an incident from our history that is probably well known to you, but that has occurred to me forcibly this morning. You all know the trouble that the English and the Pilgrim Fathers had with the Indians in Massachusetts in the early days. When William Penn called the Indian chiefs to him, he said, 'I will not call you Indians, I will call you my friends, for we are all of the same bone, flesh of the same flesh, blood of the same blood. We are bound not by a chain, that will rust and break by the fall of the trees of the forest, but we are bound by the same ties of interest as dwellers of the same great country. What did the Indians really want? They just wanted as full line of abdominal supporters. They also carry in stock a full line of shoulder braces, all sizes, for children and grown people."

Representative Heckley broke the icy silence that prevailed after the approach of the visitors and responded with a happy allusion to the fact that the visitors for their presence and kind remarks, "We are," said Mr. Heckley, "a new people, and using the language of our ancestors, although English is our official speech, our principles are the same, we feel that we are at last in touch with our Mother country, and we are trying to enjoy the privileges that we have obtained. We feel as though we had not been forgotten by the great liberty-loving nation supported by the great peoples of which we are now a part, and we extend you our heartfelt thanks for the honor you have shown us, and wish you our fondest wishes on your journey." The honorable member then proposed a recess, during which the representatives were introduced to the guests of the day.

After dinner in a resortorial retreat, said that the polling up of home stakes had been a severe trial, but that if the Filipinos were anything like Hawaii he could be readily reconciled to his fate. "We are to be dispensers of justice in the Philippines for an indefinite term—during which, I judge, I might say, 'laughed the Honorable Judge Johnson, 'I am interested in the University of Michigan, having been for many years connected with that college. He speaks highly of the two Hawaiians at Ann Arbor and prophesies their graduation as lawyers. The Judge also foregathered with House Interpreter

John Wise, speaking reminiscently of football games when Mr. Wise used to play with Oberlin, Ohio.

The visitors left shortly after eleven and the House got down to business. The county bill came up and raised an idle discussion that was finally stopped by Speaker Akina, the bill being placed on order of the day.

Monsarrat asked that the Rapid Transit Company be brought to book for transgressing their regulations. Three of the names of the chairmen of the bill, not only to carriages but pedestrians, while under the agreement only one should be blocked at a time and the work carried on continuously until finished.

Emmett recalled the equally bad state of the whole length of Liliha street some time ago and Heckley amended the resolution to declare the franchise forfeit if such a state of affairs was the case. The resolution is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 81, to pay ex-Queen Liliuokalani the sum of \$150,000 in Treasury bonds, came up for the third reading. Robertson said that while the House desired to make some provision for a royal annuity, the present bill was a fiasco (blatant), and would result in nothing being accomplished in that direction.

The bill was deferred as motion of Emmetth until the afternoon session. The Home Rule party is anxious to pass this bill, but the warning given by Robertson as to the impossibility and illegality of the Territory borrowing money for such a purpose has set them thinking. The alternative measure of giving the ex-Queen \$12,000 for the biennial period is not at all to the liking of the Independent party, as in that case future payments would be left to succeeding Legislatures.

In the afternoon the county bill reports set Kumalea tracing the length of his limit and made a night session seem inevitable. The House and the Speaker objected to the reading of the reports that same afternoon, owing to the time it would take up, and Kumalea insisted on their being read.

Mossman's minority report on this measure is a tautological marvel. In it he criticizes many things that are not in the Act, suggests many amendments, and finally after several pages of type-writing agrees with the majority report, "to save time."

Yesterday afternoon he said that the present bill was not a substitute, but the original bill with amendments.

The apparently endless and idle discussion finally went beyond the patience of Speaker Akina, the author of the Speaker's table, and he abruptly adjourned the House.

BUSINESS DONE. A resolution to look into the matter of the forfeiture of the Rapid Transit Company's franchise for irregular blockade of the streets, referred to Judiciary Committee.

House bill 81, to appropriate \$150,000 for ex-Queen Liliuokalani (third reading), deferred until afternoon session and not again brought forward.

House bill 19, relative to sale of alcohol, laid over on account of defective typewriting.

The Governor's message that the Legislature shall provide for the payment of property taxes in two instalments and noting lack of funds, also desiring relief for same to be furnished by the House. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition from Chamber of Commerce asking that the passing of the Dispensary bill should be subjected to an election of the people.

Petition from Chamber of Commerce asking for a refunding of moneys expended by them on a quarantine wharf during the bubonic plague (\$7,553). Referred to a committee.

Senate bill 26, relative to exemption

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Thursday's daily.)

Yesterday was again a very calm day in the Senate and loss of business was transacted. Very little heat in debate was shown, but there was a general feeling that a battle is soon to come.

Ach's bill in regard to the cultivation of "kalo," announced in his own dialect sounded like cultivation of "cows," and brought the veteran ranchman, Senator Paris, to his feet, while the Bulletin man nodded his head in a pleased fashion and said, "Hah!"

The now usual transaction of the proceedings in the Hawaiian language occurred again, until the reporters of the English newspapers sent a joint resolution to Senator Russell, who was, as usual, unable to grasp what was going on, but assisted the reporters in getting a little English once a while.

While a tiresome debate was going on, and all Senators talking at once a prominent politician was smoking a cigarette on the ground floor of the bungalow. Two ladies, evidently strangers, accosted him with the question: "Is this the place, where the work of children is on exhibition?"

The great politician answered absently: "Upstairs ladies, walk in," and was surprised to see the ladies return in a few minutes, claiming that they had been directed to the Senate and not to the exhibition of school children's work.

The great politician apologized and explained it was "all the same" and escorted the ladies to the Board of Education office.

Among the spectators in the Senate were Messrs. Robert Wilcox, F. Austin and several strangers. Mr. W. Wolters called in and had a quiet talk with Dr. Russell, probably in regard to the all important Dispensary bill.

The actual work done during the morning session was as follows:

Mr. Kaohi tried to bring up again the resolution increasing the pay of the sergeant-at-arms, messenger and janitor which was killed yesterday, but the Chair ruled that it would have to wait until the proper time.

A communication from the House transmitting House bill 33 was read. On motion of Mr. Kalaupaka, the bill passed first reading.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. Russell read the following petition from the Protective League of Honolulu on the Dispensary bill:

We recognize the very many excellent features of this bill and shall rejoice if it shall become an Act, with certain changes which you may have decided upon already, but which we would like to emphasize:

1. That the manufacture of vinous and small liquors as mentioned in section 1 be placed under restrictions similar to those applying to distilled liquors.

2. That section 25 be guarded against increasing the number of restaurants or so-called hotels and also that the Board of Control or manager be authorized to refuse to sell to restaurants and hotels of unfit character, and also that manifest evasions of the provisions or intent of the Act be punished.

3. That section 43 be so changed as to permit all women who are citizens of the United States to be residents of the precinct to vote. Two days' residence before the day set for balloting might be advantageous.

4. That in section 43 such changes be made as shall obviate the difficulty of securing a majority vote when four propositions are considered at one time. Perhaps the word "plurality" would answer or the vote might be taken on each proposition separately.

5. A vital point in section 43 is found in lines 41 and 44, where the words are used, "majority of persons entitled to vote," or "people entitled to vote." There is the difficulty that a portion of the voters may not present themselves, and the majority or plurality of the votes cast would not be a majority of the people entitled to vote "in the district." The words "entitled to vote" might be stricken out and the word "voting" be inserted in each line (41 and 44).

6. The manager of intoxicants should be a man of large ability and should be worth a larger salary than \$3,500 for the first two years and \$2,500 thereafter. We would suggest \$2,000 increase on each proposition.

7. The Board of Control will have a large amount of work to do and we suggest that a salary of \$1,000 should be granted to each of its members.

That a bill of so great importance should need some changes is self-evident. But that this can be done without sacrificing a single essential point in the bill as it stands is also evident. We therefore ask any doubting members of your body to give this bill favorable consideration and aid in so perfecting its provisions that it may accomplish its good work for this Territory. We would ask that the consideration of this bill be not put into the hands of a commission, as was done in 1895, but that its measure be made a law and tested by its results.

In behalf of the Protective League of Honolulu, we remain your petitioners, W. A. BOWEN, President of the Protective League of Honolulu.

DAN H. CASE, Secretary of the Protective League of Honolulu.

This petition was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions.

Mr. White presented a petition from fifty citizens of Kula, Maui, for \$5,000 for laying pipes from Kamaole to the Government road at Kula. The petition was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

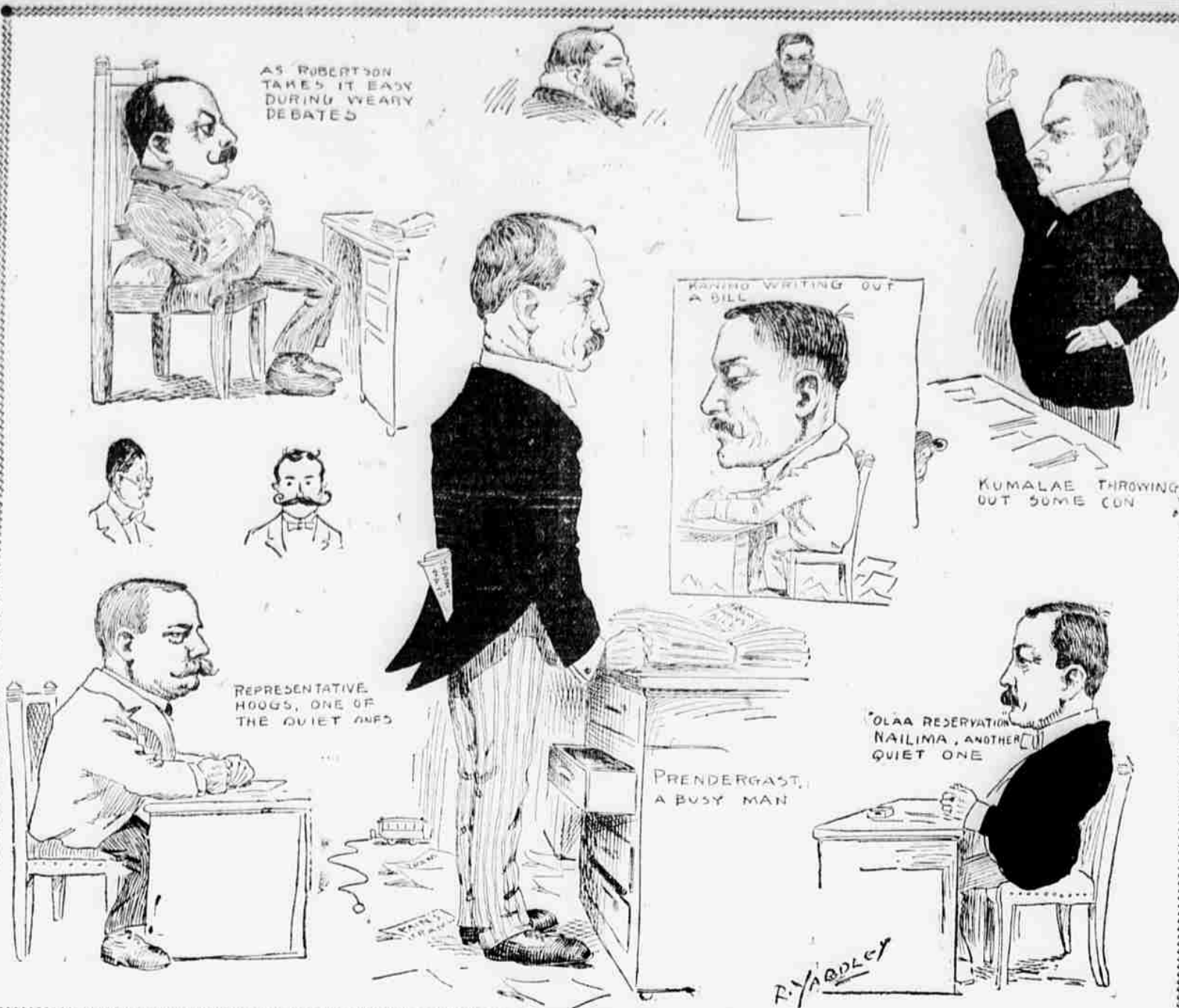
Mr. Kanaha reported for the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 72, relating to licenses, recommending its passage. The report was laid on the table to be taken up with bills 72 and 73.

Mr. Achil reported for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions on the petition of the Ministerial Union, recommending that the same be laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Report adopted.

Mr. Achil reported further for the same committee on the petition from Koloa asking for the abolition of the restriction on opium and the like, recommending that the petition be tabled. Report adopted.

Mr. White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: An Act to amend section 51 of Act 61 of the Session Laws of 1898, entitled "An Act to amend, add to and consolidate the laws relating to certain licenses, and to repeal the following laws, viz: 'approved the 12th day of June, A. D. 1898.'"

Mr. Achil gave notice of his intention to introduce "An Act to encourage the cultivation of taro." Later on, this bill



was read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition from residents of Waimea asking for \$1,500 for grading and macadamizing the road from Waimea to the rail road at Kaneohe, Hanalei, \$2,000 for the road from Waimea to Polihale, Manu, Kauai, \$500 for the roads in Niihau and \$15,000 for a breakwater at Waimea. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following bills were then read the third time and passed without a dissenting voice. Mr. Kanaha voting "kanaiha" in the first and Mr. Crabbe being absent during the consideration of all four:

1. Senate bill 7, relating to the concealment of the death of a newly born child.

2. Senate bill 17, relating to the protection of places of sepulture.

3. Senate bill 21, relating to the criminal conduct of an officer with a prisoner in his charge.

4. Senate bill 23, relating to the illegal marking of live stock.

Senate bill 63 was brought up on second reading and referred to a committee on Education, and bill 71, relating to birds and nests, was deferred. Bill 78, to revise the statutes of the Territory, was sent to the Judiciary Committee, and bill 84, exempting persons who have five children, from taxation was, for unknown reasons, unanimously referred to the Military Committee.

Bills 73 and 74, relating to compilation of laws, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

House bill 2, an Act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repaying the damage caused by the late typhoon, was passed.

Senate bill 25, an Act to prohibit the unlawful wearing of the badge of the G. A. R.

Senate bill 33, an Act to protect laborers and employees from extortion.

At 1:50 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session House bill 40, relating to the prevention of minors earning a living by working in saloons, passed.

Senate bill 76, providing for a temporary appropriation for the Board of Health, received the approval of the Senate.

Senate bill 59, under which American youths are to be sent to America (9) was passed with a vote of eleven ayes and no nays, and there will be scrambling tomorrow for a free trip abroad.

House bill 72, relating to cases of absence, disability and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee, as was House bill 70, relating to the use of Hawaiian or English language in Circuit Courts.

Senate bill 56, recommending the Judiciary Committee, passed third reading. Then Senate bill 21, relating to the abolishing of the poll tax was called for second reading, and Beethoven strains of music were in the air.

Senator Cecil Brown opened the contest with a solo in Mazuma flat. He said that the bill meant the reduction in the line of revenue of nearly \$100,000 a year, while the persons gaining would mostly be Asians, who now are sending more than \$100,000 a year out of the country. A decrease of the revenue was an unmet need, until we can see means to meet the necessary expenditures. "There are many bills," continued the Senator, "before us to reduce taxes, but none so far to provide for revenues. A man who lives here and earns his bread should contribute to the defraying of the expenses of the country. We cannot afford to cripple the Government, and we cannot wait for loan bills."

Senator Cecil Brown moved that the bill be deferred until other tax bills were brought before the Senate.

Mr. Achil, who is the father of the bill, said that he based upon a plank in the Republican platform, which was to relieve the poor man from taxes, and he wanted the bill passed. "There is no social taxation here," cried the descendant of Confucius, "the poor man pay the taxes and not the rich; now let us help the poor. When returns in regard to valuation of property of the rich are made, there are never any changes made, while the assessments of the poor are always raised. Let us pass this bill to force the committees having other tax bills to hurry up and report."

Senator White opposed the bill. He wanted Japanese and "squatters in Hilo" to pay poll tax and waxed very eloquent. Senator Baldwin said that his motto had always been "Don't let go with one hand until you get hold with the other."

Confounding him, he said: "There were only nineteen days left, and we have heard nothing from the Tax Committee. All seem to be at loggerheads, and no results of the work of the committee have been seen. We need double as much money as heretofore, and get no tax

bill reported."

Senator Carter urged the passage of the county government bill, which would facilitate the solution of the tax question.

Mr. Kalaupaka asked the very pertinent question, in opposing the bill, "Where are we going to get money from to run the Government with?" He wanted to hear from the Committee of Ways and Means, in whose hands the tax bills were.

Mr. Carter said angrily, "We had a meeting last night; the natives didn't come."

Senator White, sarcastically, "Are you a 'native' or a 'haole'?"

Carter (blushing): "I amend my remark; I was the only 'native' there."

The bill was then referred to the joint committee on taxes.

Senator Russell at that moment looked pale. He had just been invited to explain to the House of Representatives where the \$5,000 bribe money is.

Then bill 62, to create, establish and locate an agricultural college and model farm was referred to the Committee on Education, and bill 71, relating to birds and nests, was deferred. Bill 78, to revise the statutes of the Territory, was sent to the Judiciary Committee, and bill 84, exempting persons who have five children, from taxation was, for unknown reasons, unanimously referred to the Military Committee.

Bills 73 and 74, relating to compilation of laws, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MUCH FUN IN THE HOUSE

 * Forty-first day of session; eighty *
 * bills introduced; seven gone to the *
 * Governor for signature. *

The program as announced on the bulletin board for yesterday's session looked like a short morning's work, but new introductions and a Russell episode filled out the day to the usual limits.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for Maunaloa road improvements was recommended to be reduced to \$8,000 by the Public Lands Committee.

The question of night sessions came up twice during the morning, although Monsarrat, the original agitator for evening work, seems to have dropped the subject.

Kaunimakaule wanted the night session but was asked by Speaker Akina to amend his resolution to the effect that Vice-Speaker Beckley should take the chair when the House worked overtime.

Kaunimakaule reintroduced his resolution later on, only to have it tabled. The majority of the House do not seem anxious to work nights, especially the members of committees who were severely scored during the morning for being behindhand.

W. H. Hoogs, immediately after the introduction of Kelikoni's bill to allow any one to become a "medicine man" for the small sum of twenty-five dollars, announced with gravity his intention of introducing an act to prohibit the surf from coming over the reefs surrounding the various islands of this Territory.

Despite the fact that only nine days remain in which to railroad through eighty odd bills, with new ones coming up every day, the House seems apathetic as to the real state of affairs, the committees are grumbling at daily and sporadic attempts to institute a night session are made, but there is now more business before the House than they could accomplish in three times the number of days left to them.

The county government bill is not yet ready for report and Makinali remarked yesterday morning that it was not likely the bill would pass in the short time now left.

The county government bill does not seem likely to be the only measure that will hang fire for the same reason.

[Strong party whips might move matters, but they are wanting. The leaders of the Home Rule party have to a great extent lost their followings and there is no organized attempt on that side of the House to hasten affairs. The minority long ago recognized their impotence to secure their own measures and are many of them disheartened and disgusted by the valuable time wasted by "unsophisticated rhetoricians, intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity."

Speaker Akina does his best to expedite matters and many of the committee members are manfully doing their best to get through their work.

The House generally has adopted the committee habit and rarely asks for the full reading of an act, while most of the speechifying takes place over such measures as the Russell resolution, which, while relieving the feelings of the House, attain no definite result.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dickey, the father of the House, but as young as the youngest, created a good deal of laughter by assuming the gavel in Akina's absence and calling the House to order.

A combination resolution by Dickey and Beckley extended an invitation to the Honorable E. J. Hill, Congressman from Connecticut, the Honorable Harace J. Packard, Congressman from Pennsylvania and the Honorable Messrs. J. F. Cooper, Chas. Willard, H. Ladd and W. A. Kincaid, Justices for the Philippine Islands, to visit the House and to address them at 10 o'clock today, or at any other favorable moment also extending to them the privilege of the floor and appointed a committee of three to wait upon the honorable gentlemen with the invitation.

The resolution was cordially adopted and members F. W. Beckley, A. G. M. Robertson and J. K. Prendergast appointed as the committee to wait upon the distinguished visitors.

An invitation of another call was directly after introduced by Paole, and cries of "Kokua" and "good boy! Paole!" in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, in the form of the following resolution:

Mr. J. A. Akina, Speaker, House of Representatives.

Dear Sir—The Advertiser, of April 8, 1901, printed some remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Russell on the Senate floor relative to the dispensary bill, saying he knows that \$5,000 is for bribing the members of the Legislature in the hands of some person.

He also says, within the last few days, to his own knowledge, two members of the Legislature have been approached on the street with propositions for changes in the bill and significant hints at recompense.

Therefore, he it resolved, that the Hon. Mr. Russell be called before a committee of the House and be compelled to prove his charges.

J. K. PAELE, Representative, Fifth District.

This, of course, raised a discussion. Hihio—"Bring him before the House!"

Kanaho, in a speech which showed plainly how much he considered the House's welfare above his personal feelings, remarked that he proposed the other day to bring Editor Gill before the House, rather than before a committee, and was voted down. Now he would retaliate and vote against this resolution.

Mossman—"Bring him before the House, but let him have an opportunity to procure the services of an attorney."

Dickey—"We have no ability nor right to arrest the honorable gentleman."

Prendergast—"We can summon him to appear. The sergeants at arms of the Legislature are more powerful than any policeman."

The resolution as read was finally adopted, and W. Mossman Jr., J. K. Paole and Kumalae appointed as grand inquisitors.

The House business ran smoothly from this on to adjournment.

BUSINESS DONE.

Senate bill 51, relative to the sale of petroleum, passed first reading.

Senate bill 68, dealing with the distillation of spirituous liquors. Passed first reading.

Report of public lands committee on House bill 7, relating to regulating and

placing of electric wires. Tabled.

A bill relating to the extension of School street to Liliha. Passed first reading.

A resolution for night sessions. Tabled.

A bill to grant a franchise for an electric street railway in Hilo (Nailima). Passed first reading.

Introduction of a bill granting franchise for a railroad in Kau and Kona districts.

A bill to grant licenses for the practice of medicine to all applicants. Passed first reading.

A resolution to obtain information concerning the proposed extension of Vineyard street. Adopted.

Notice of an Act to fix the fares of school children during certain hours (Beckley).

Introduction of a bill relating to the widening of streets in Honolulu (Emmeluth).

Majority report on the Governor's message, asking for a revision of existing laws, advised denial of request. Adopted.

Report from Superintendent of Public Works on the Fall road, stating that \$75,685 had been expended. Referred to expenditures committee.

Judiciary report against House bill 14, relating to destruction of property by the Board of Health. Tabled.

Report of Judiciary committee on House bill 74, relative to the disbursement of public moneys. Advised passage of bill. Tabled.

Reports of Judiciary committee on Senate bills 13 and 14, relating respectively to punishment for gross cheat, and receipt of stolen goods. Recommended that same pass with slight amendments. Tabled.

House bill 19 relative to sale of alcohol (second reading). Laid over until today.

Concurrent resolution (Carter), relative to finance. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Notice of a bill referring to attorneys at law (Kanaho).

A bill to place all electric wires in Honolulu underground, favorably reported on, with amendments by committee on public lands and improvements. Adopted.

Notice of an Act to regulate plumbing in the city (Makinali).

A bill to allow ex-Queen Liliuokalani \$150,000 in Treasury bonds, in lieu of a pension of \$12,000 a year. Passed its second reading.

Report of Judiciary committee on Senate bill 36, recommending passage. Tabled with bill.

Report of Judiciary committee on House bill 56, and Senate bill 62, to regulate the employment of labor on public works, submitted three substitute bills, all of which passed their first reading.

Resolution to extend an invitation to visiting Congressmen and Justices. Adopted.

Resolution to call Dr. Russell before a house committee to prove bribery charges. Adopted.

Judiciary committee's report to strike out section 5 of concurrent resolution 3. Tabled.

Message from Secretary Cooper announcing that the Governor has signed Act 2, relative to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates.

Introduction of a bill to prohibit storage of lumber within fire limits (Makinali).

Notice of a bill to tax all sugar 10 per ton (Ewaliko).

NATURE'S WAY.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kiekaepoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kiekaepoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kiekaepoo Indian Oil. Hobson Drug Company, agents for the Kiekaepoo Indian Remedies.

GRIP CAUSED IT

THE AFTER-EFFECTS MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR A YEAR.

One of the Peculiarities of a Disease That Will Not Stay Cured—How It Was Driven Out.

From Reporter-Journal, Gardiner, Me. Grip often leads to pneumonia. More frequently it will appear to be cured but leaves the patient broken in health, short of breath after slight exertion and affected by every change of weather—a fit subject for the many diseases induced by the inclemency of early spring.

How this may be avoided, how the system may be cleansed of the lingering after-effects of grip and put in condition to ward off disease is best told in the words of one who is able to speak from experience. Mr. Sumner Cross, of 50 Mechanic St., Gardiner, Maine, says:

"A severe attack of the grip, about five years ago, left me in a very bad state. I could not sleep and I had no appetite. My head felt heavy and I was rather dizzy at times. Changes of the weather seemed to have a bad effect upon me and I was miserable most of the time.

"I had been like this for a year when a lady, who had heard me complain, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Shortly after this I had occasion to go to Bangor and there I bought six boxes of the pills. While taking the second box I began to feel benefited. When I had taken them all I felt so much better that I bought six boxes more and I have always considered the money I paid for them well spent. I would not be without them.

"I shall always speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in words of praise, for they are an honest medicine. I recommend them because I know that they are all they are claimed to be."

Signed, SUMNER CROSS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Z. F. LITTLE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Sold by all dealers, or sent direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

EXHIBIT FROM ISLAND SCHOOLS

The contribution of the Hawaiian schools to the Buffalo Exposition is now displayed in the rooms of the Board of Education, and will undoubtedly be one of the best and most unique exhibits at the big fair. The nature of all the work exhibited is peculiar to the islands. Bowls of koa wood, skillfully made and carved in pretty designs, with lettering in lighter woods to form such words as "aloha" have been contributed from the training schools of the neighboring islands, and a large five by three feet sewing chest, skillfully put together, bears witness to the cleverness of a fourteen year old girl of Maui, in the line of carpentering.

Baskets and mats of native weaving, Hawaiian hats, leis, bead work, drawings and paintings, and clever specimens of kindergarten sewing done by wee pupils of the public schools, go to make up a most interesting and splendid exhibit. One of the specimens that will certainly attract much attention is a portiere of "Job's Tears" beads, cleverly put together by the small pupils of one of the schools, and there are excellent samples of crochet and drawn work done by the little ones under the direction of their teachers.

Aside from the interest and merit of the exhibit itself, the contribution of Hawaii will attract much attention in the Pan-American exposition because of the variety of races represented upon the tags that are attached to the specimens, Portuguese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Chinese children of ages ranging from five to fifteen have work in the exhibit, and work that would be a credit to bright children of the Caucasian race. It is safe to say the exhibit will carry away a prize.

The schools of all the islands in the group are represented.

GETTING RID OF NEGROES.

Senator Morgan Glad They Are Going to Hawaii.

The following characteristic letter from Senator John T. Morgan is published by the Atlanta Constitution:

Dear Mr. Greer—The Apportionment bill and the counting of the electoral vote, without the question being raised as to the constitutionality of the presidential election in Louisiana and Mississippi, is a distinct victory for white suffrage.

Maryland has seen her opportunity and has hastened to profit by it. When things are coming our way there is no necessity for clamorous discussion until they are settled, lest some one might interrupt. So I think the least said is the best just now on the negro question. Those people will begin to draw off to the Philippines at an early day. They are already going to Hawaii, and we shall soon find room for white people in the South. Then we shall be a free and happy people.

When the time arrives I will elaborate these views, but at present it is better not to discuss them. We should take a lesson from the Cubans and discuss the negro question with closed doors in our convention. The silent progress we are making is very encouraging. Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. MORGAN.

Washington, D. C., March 19.

Requests for space in the new Von Hamm-Young block, to be erected at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, are already far in advance of the accommodation.

GOOD WORK EXECUTED

The Board of Health supplemental report from November 10 to February 1, 1901, has just been published and contains an interesting budget of statistics concerning the work handled and planned by that body.

The report comprises that of J. S. B. Pratt, executive officer, for the seven-month period subsequent to the resignation of Dr. Wood, when the Board was temporarily without a president, the sixteen days' executive of E. C. Winston, with the report of J. H. Raymond, the present head of the Board. Until the principal matters taken up were the condemnation of the Chinatown block bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukul, and River on account of its low level and insufficient drainage, the reduction of prices at the leper settlement stores to cost values, the resolution to publish the names of manufacturers and local dealers of adulterated foods and the prosecution of the latter where a sale could be proven.

Since December 12 the Board has held six regular and two special meetings. The most important matters dealt with since then have been as follows:

A resolution was passed prohibiting the use of fire arms or spirituous liquors to lepers, except as the latter may be required for medical purposes, passed on account of the rapid increase in the importation of these articles.

A building for a leper boarding house at Kalawao at a cost of \$1,700 is being erected. The health of the settlement is reported fair. Regulations have been drawn to prevent personal contact between lepers and untainted visitors.

In Chinatown the Superintendent of Public Works has been recommended to fill up the blocks bounded by King, River, Hotel and Kekaulike streets; Hotel, River, Pauahi and Maunakea; Pauahi, River, Beretania and Maunakea.

A stagnant pond makai of St. Louis college and makua of Beretania street and another stagnant pond makai of property leased by Cross Bros. and adjoining the O. R. & L. Co.'s shops.

Property leased by Mr. Winam was ordered placed in sanitary condition or the alternative of vaccination, the latter measure being adopted.

Relief camps one and two were requested to close on account of insanitation.

The volunteer commissions issued during the epidemic were cancelled. In order to improve, without extra expense, the records of vital statistics, the duties of Government physicians were investigated and changed so that now they have to perform the duties of registrars of births, deaths and marriages and conduct post-mortems in all cases of unattended deaths where the cause of death is not clear and without extra compensation except in exceptional cases.

At a meeting held December 19, 1900, a new plumbing inspector was appointed, Mr. E. G. Keen, and at a later meeting Mr. J. P. Kiernan was appointed his assistant.

During the months of November and December there were 153 plans filed to do plumbing work and the same number of permits granted.

The number of inspections made was 446.

Final certificates given, 165.

The plumbing regulations were investigated by a committee consisting of Mr. Edwards, sanitary engineer; Mr. E. G. Keen, plumbing inspector; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, executive officer, and the president of the Board.

Meetings were held with the master and journeymen plumbers and a number of amendments adopted.

A committee was appointed to draft a report for the Legislature in the matter of deaths from methyleated spirits. The offices of city physician, veterinarians and bacteriologist were declared vacant and reorganized. Two physicians, to share the duties, were appointed at salaries of \$100. One veterinary at a salary of \$200, was appointed, in place of two, the office of bacteriologist being left vacant.

The food commissioner is reported as hampered in his work by defects in the laws relating to adulterated foods.

Sixty-one milk samples were analysed in November, two cases of adulterations prosecuted. In December seventy-eight samples were handled, thirteen found below the average. Bona fide sales not being proven, no prosecutions were made. Names and data were published. The city physician visited 412 outside patients; 2,260 patients were treated at the dispensary; nine patients sent to the hospital; 1,113 prescriptions filled.

In November and December 172 microscopic examinations were made, also forty-two cultures. Fifty-two visits were made to Kailhi Receiving Station.

Animals examined by inspectors during November and December were 4,983, and four carcasses were condemned, also two tubercular cattle destroyed. Number of fowls killed, 235.

Fish examined in the same period, 408,489, and 6,411 condemned.

Section 12 of the Sanitary Code was amended to require permission from an agent of the Board of Health before a body might be buried on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu.

The danger from Chinese eggs imported in soil was considered properly attended to by the U. S. M. H. S.

Notices were distributed to every owner of a tenement, lodging house and hotel calling attention to section 760, chapter 55, of the Penal Laws, pp. 4, 5 and 6, and section 761, with notice of prosecution for violation. Also notice to be posted in each room of paragraph 4, section 760, and section 942, with the penalty for violation.

It was "Resolved, That no permit for interments shall be granted within the city limits except to those already possessing burial plots, and not to the owners of such plots, to the jeopardy of the public health."

The city sanitary officer has investigated eighty-six building permits, made 331 inspections, located thirty-one cesspools.

The inspectors have reported 2,148 nuisances and violations of regulations, 1,342 of which are already abated, the balance being duly looked after.

Many connections of sewers have been made. In November and December, 426 cesspools were pumped, 232 scow loads taken to sea, 1,193 loads of garbage burned. Eleven excavator carts are working.

Recommendations have been made

FOR A CHILD who is "not doing well"—the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once—of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to show in the child's condition.

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

concerning the garbage and excavator service, concerning containers for householders, and the leasing of the service to private contractors under the supervision of the board. The expenses for 1900 were \$65,866.13. Improvements and enlargements are advised.

A public air law for dwelling houses is recommended, also a heavy penalty for default to give full information of every death, birth and marriage to a registrar of the Territory. The matter of filtration of the reservoirs is urged. An appropriation is recommended for a home for non-leprosy children. Repairs to the government laundry are urged.

It is asked that the building laws be changed to allow the Board of Health to have power over building permits, and that the coroner be under the board and post-mortems held in the morgue connected with the dispensary.

An increase of from six to ten sanitary inspectors is recommended; also, others for Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. The extension of the sewerage system to all portions of the city is urged. An appropriation is asked for money to build a fire-proof vault in which to keep the records of the board; also, an appropriation for a steam vessel for leper settlement service.

The board strongly recommends the erection of an emergency hospital to be built at the corner of Queen and Millard streets. An ambulance is included in the plans, which are already drawn, a separate building for a garage and a room and yard for animals used for experimental purposes. The recommendations call for \$50,000 for a building, and \$25,000 for equipment, the collection of freight and the carrying of lepers.

The statement of the cost of the camps during the epidemic is submitted, totalling \$625,000, made up of the following amounts:

Pesthouse	\$11,891.28
Battery Camp	2,868.55
Kerosene Warehouse Camp	52,879.21
Drilled Camp	25,801.89
Kailhi Detention Camp	262,464.66
Temporary camps at Kailhi-ahao, Gilman's House and Hackfeld's Warehouse	10,359.97
General sanitary and relief	54,455.86
Citizens' sanitary committee	4,521.35
Merchants' committee	19,988.82
Guards	59,947.73
Military	7,753.94
Fire Department	2,435.16
City of Honolulu	57,529.49
Hilo Board of Health	2,567.35
Maui Board of Health	23,121.41
Kauai Board of Health	444.00
Appraisers and legal	4,906.35
Finance committee	1,941.65

The report of the medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum is appended. The report contains full details of the history and statistics of the insane of the Islands from the foundation, in 1862, to the present day. The ratio to population for 1901 is 1 to 1,000. Tabulated accounts for the past five years are shown of the nationalities, admissions and death of inmates.

The report closes with the expenses incurred, the appropriations voted, and their expenditures and appropriations proposed for the last two years, also the government realizations for that period. The amount of the appropriations is noted as approximate.

Rapid Transit Tracks.

Quick work was done by the Rapid Transit constructing department yesterday in the laying of the track on Hotel street between Fort and Nuuanu streets. A force of about fifty men were started on the work of digging the trench at 6:30 yesterday morning, and by noon had nearly all the track-laying finished. In the afternoon a large gang tamped the earth beneath the ties and by night the work could be said to be practically completed. The work is done in a thorough manner. The trench is dug deep and ties are placed on the bottom and covered with earth. Over this strata the traction engine is run and the rail-ties are then laid on the top insuring a fine road bed for many years to come. A number of negroes fresh from Tennessee are in the gang and have proven excellent workmen.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The general clergy relief fund of the Episcopal church, and of which Bishop Whitaker is president, has announced an estimated requirement for this year of \$150,000. The fund is for the benefit of old and disabled clergymen and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Diaz is not going to Europe.

Bulawayo will encourage Chinese labor.

On March 31, Odessa had an earthquake.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is improving.

George Q. Cannon's condition has improved.

Christopher Gibson, musical composer, is dead.

Carnegie will give Portland, Ore., a \$100,000 library.

The wife and mother of Aguilado have gone to visit him.

Heavy gales and snowstorms prevail in England and Scotland.

A New York tenement fire on March 30 resulted in two deaths.

Roland Reed, the actor, is dead of cancer of the stomach.

Captain E. M. Shepard has been promoted to rear admiral.

Leigh Brown, a son of Ambrose Bierce, died in New York.

By order of Rome women may be barred from Catholic choirs.

The wife of Harry Lawport, the actor, has secured a divorce.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is seriously ill in Washington, D. C.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a severe attack of kidney trouble.

Edward S. Tarr, a veteran actor, dropped dead at Stratford, Pa.

The commerce of Marseilles is still paralyzed by the dock strike.

A new statue of General Logan has been unveiled at Washington.

An important tuberculosis congress will assemble in London soon.

A German contractor thinks steamers of 50,000 tons will be built.

Feeling is running high in Japan against the Manchurian treaty.

At Madrid, Spanish police fired upon a mob and many were wounded.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, premier of France, has absconded with the throat.

Arizona has changed its laws so as to invite and encourage corporations.

Admiral Farquhar may take the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuela.

At last reports there were seventeen cases of bubonic plague at Cape Town.

Pests in front of La Crosse, Wis., have been damaged by Mississippi.

The Australian federal elections promise the signal defeat of free trade.

There is no improvement in the case of Maurice Barrymore, the insane actor.

Lord Salisbury is said to have Bright's disease in an aggravated form.

Railway steel orders for South Africa are likely to go to the United States.

A posse is close on the heels of Burt Alvord, the notorious Arizona train robber.

The Empress Dowager has issued a decree favorable to the construction of railways.

The collector, manager of the Drury Lane Theater, has married an American sourette.

A band of sixty from Bulgaria, invading Salonica, was routed by Turkish troops.

Herbert Gladstone has issued a striking indictment of the Salisbury government.

Germany has an electric car which is warranted to outpace the fastest express train.

The Duke of Cornwall sent messages to Malta by wireless telegraph when 200 miles away.

The Kendrick Promotion Company has bought eight Nevada copper claims for \$1,000,000.

The council of Vigan, Philippine Islands, have named a square after the late General Lawton.

Four Mexican newspaper men and a caricaturist have been imprisoned for criticizing the government.

The funeral of James Stevens, the Fenian leader, was the occasion of a patriotic Irish demonstration.

Fifteen deposit books, calling for \$3,232.25, were found in the room of an aged miser at Jersey City.

The German Emperor says his navy is being created to enforce respect for Germany throughout the world.

Governor McMullen, of Tennessee, is opposed to ceding a great tract of land for a National Appalachian Park.

The Kaiser is sharply criticized for predicting that Germany will soon have to fight against overwhelming odds.

Three hundred armed deserters of the British West Coast African regiment, threaten to loot Cape Coast Castle.

Mrs. Herron, wife of Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Herron, founder of the sect of Christian Socialists, is suing him for divorce.

Five thousand dollars were stolen from a South Carolina express company by the substitution of paper for bank bills.

Commander Roper, of the gunboat Petrel, was suffocated and twenty-two men were prostrated by a fire on the vessel at Cavite.

A Greek demi-mondaine, sitting next to the boyhood of Marlborough at the Monte Carlo gaming table, stole 4,000 francs from her.

British troops are devastating the eastern Transvaal, removing everything of value to the Boers. All crops have been destroyed.

M. H. de Young on his return to Paris from the Nile, was personally decorated by President Loubet with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Coleman Mosby predicts that the South will become richer and more powerful than the North, and that Richmond will be a world's center of finance.

The Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, was detained some hours near Suaz, by the blocking of the canal by a dredger.

Dr. Loyds notifies Chamberlain of a powerful boycott in Europe and America against English goods, to continue until independence is granted to the Boers.

Divorce for Leprosy.

Maria Paikapu (w) has filed a libel for divorce in the First Circuit Court against her husband Boremba Paikapu. She alleges that on August 3, 1890, the couple were married by the Bishop of Panopolis, and lived together until 1898 when the husband was taken to the leper settlement at Molokai, he having contracted the disease known as Chinese leprosy and being incapable of cure, and she therefore asks that the bonds of matrimony existing between herself and Boremba be dissolved.

Secretary Cooper states that the supply of printed handbooks which have been given out for furnishing information about the Islands, is nearly exhausted, the great demand by mail and in person, having left only a few in the office. As there is no more money in the treasury for additional printing they cannot longer be supplied to the public.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. And Don't R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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New and Second hand Vehicles,
Farm Wagons
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Island orders for breeding stock
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Good Serviceable Bicycles

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from a dealer who will guarantee them.

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\$10 Wheels!

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO PUTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

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(Limited.)

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,600,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 5,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 55,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 9.

U. S. A. T. Huford, Martins, from San Francisco, April 8.
 U. S. A. T. Huford, Martins, from San Francisco, April 8.
 U. S. A. T. Huford, Martins, from San Francisco, April 8.
 U. S. A. T. Huford, Martins, from San Francisco, April 8.
 U. S. A. T. Huford, Martins, from San Francisco, April 8.

Wednesday, April 10.

Am. bk. Encore, Palmerton, 62 days from New York.
 L. I. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.
 L. I. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.
 L. I. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.
 L. I. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 9.

W. stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
 U. S. A. T. Lawton, Maguire, for San Francisco.
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, for Lahaina, Maui, and way ports.
 W. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.
 W. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 10.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
 C. A. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
 Am. bk. Alden, Besse, Potter, for San Francisco, with sugar and passengers.
 H. B. M. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
 L. I. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.
 W. stmr. Hana, from Honolulu, 10 days from Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per steamer Hana, 5 deck.
 From Kauai, per steamer Hana, 5 deck.
 From Kauai, per steamer Hana, 5 deck.
 From Kauai, per steamer Hana, 5 deck.
 From Kauai, per steamer Hana, 5 deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per steamer Kinai, April 9—George Delaney and wife, J. N. Bell, E. H. Callins, Bishop Willis, C. B. Irish, T. Burrows, J. A. De Poy, Wm. Wrenn, Mrs. Dushalsky, J. A. Lyle, W. A. Robinson, L. Plate, C. Wetzell, P. E. Richardson, E. J. Cotton, Mrs. V. Fernandez, H. M. Pembroke, C. E. Hapal, Miss Hitchcock, Miss F. Eaton, T. L. Norton, A. J. McLeod, G. E. Morran, E. S. Wilson, M. Louisa and wife.
 For Maui ports, per steamer Claudine, April 9—L. Burkhausen, A. N. Kepolai, Mrs. A. Lemon, G. Cook, Miss Ellen Hart, A. T. R. Jackson, Charles Eulenberg, P. B. Newton.

A NEW BLOCK.

Handsome Suites for Physicians and Unattached Gentlemen.

Dr. Henry W. Howard and Dr. A. E. Nichols have, after some weeks' delay, succeeded in promoting the erection of a new \$20,000 office building on Alakea street immediately below the Pacific Club. A twenty years' lease has been secured from the Cartwrights and operations have been commenced by the Harrison Mill Company. Completion may be expected in about four months.

The plans of Howard and Train, architects, show a handsome two-story building in the Colonial style, bay windowed and with colonnaded verandas. An open court occupies the center of the building, around which run verandas, the main hall leading into this patio. An excellent light scheme is thus carried out.

The frontage is 50 feet, the sides 85 feet and the rear 71 feet.
 On the ground floor are six commodious suites of doctors' offices, each comprising consulting room, operating room and waiting room, while the rest of the structure will be used as a rooming house, probably for bachelors and unattached gentlemen.

The building has an 8-foot right of way to Union street which will be utilized by the firm that has rented the spacious basement as a warehouse. An erroneous statement was published in the Bulletin of Wednesday's date to the effect that "everything in the place has already been spoken for." Originally all the offices had been leased, but owing to the departure of certain parties to the coast, negotiations are still open for at least one of the physicians' suites.

Offers are pending for the leasing of the rooms for rental purposes, but the same have not yet been closed, and a lease may yet be secured. The idea of the room rental is intended to be on the same plan as that of the California.

MAY TURN REPUBLICAN.

Delegate Robert Wilcox Wants to Drop Home Rule Movement.

Delegate R. W. Wilcox has issued a call for a big meeting of the Home Rulers for next Monday night when the proposition for re-naming the Home Rulers and calling them the Republican party will be broached. Members of the Home Rule party from every part of the island, including all those prominent in the November elections, are asked to be present. Not the least of the subjects to be brought up is that bearing on the attempts of certain haughty who would lead the party and shape its destinies. It is understood that the Home Rulers will sit down hard upon these would-be leaders and let them shift for themselves.

DIED.

ENLERS—In Hanover, Germany, February 22, 1901, Pauline Auguste (nee Young) beloved wife of A. E. Enlers. San Francisco papers please copy.

SOREHEADS COMPLAIN

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Soreheads of the Leper Settlement were very much in evidence yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health in the form of written appeals, petitions, requests and the minor other little epistles which the lepers at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa seem to spend most of their spare time in perpetrating. These were the usual complaints of Superintendent of the Settlement, J. H. Reynolds, "kicks" about the alleged inefficiency of the food supplies and the usual charges of discrimination. There was a fine assortment of every class of mail-matter which could be considered under the single head of "leperian threats."

The result of the entire discussion over the assortment of epistles was that the Board fully sustained Superintendent Reynolds and said that from his investigations they had confidence in him. As to the legislature and its investigating committee, the Board claimed it did not have to look to it for instructions and neither did Superintendent Reynolds need for his acts as an employee of the Board of Health, he was responsible alone to the Board and to no other body or persons.

President Raymond stated the position of the Board with reference to the acts of its employees clearly and distinctly. If the Legislature chose to appoint a committee to make an investigation of the condition of affairs at the Leper Settlement, that right was no doubt inherent. To make its investigations fully the Superintendent should have been subjected to a personal examination by that committee which it had thus far failed to do, although given every opportunity.

Mr. Reynolds stated to the Board that he was and had always been ready at any moment to go before a Legislative committee in connection with the recent inquiries instituted by that body of solons but beyond answering a few general questions at one of the Board meetings he had heard nothing further from the committee. He courted an inquiry and was willing to have the committee blaze away at him with as many questions as it desired to put.

The Superintendent said he had not pressed the Board to accept his resignation at once on account of his desire to subject himself to an examination on the charges made against him by the lepers at the Settlement. Until this was done he preferred to remain as an employee of the Board. After this examination he felt it the duty of the Board to accept his resignation immediately.

"The Board of Health will stand behind you, Mr. Reynolds," said Dr. Raymond. "The Board is entirely satisfied with your work, and I would advise you to stand pat." So Superintendent Reynolds will stand "pat" until the Legislature or its special committee evinces a desire to have him face and answer the charges now in the hands of the committee.

There were two petitions presented to the Board which were interesting in that one of them was signed by a large number of lepers asking that Reynolds be discharged as incompetent. The other signed by a larger number of lepers, stated that they did not know of anything against Mr. Reynolds, either as a man or as the Superintendent, and they requested the Board not to accept his resignation but to continue him in his office, as he was entirely satisfactory to them. If a majority rules in any case, the majority of the lepers at the Settlement are in favor of the retention of Reynolds as the Superintendent. Both petitions were laid on the table.

Following is the petition calling for Reynolds' resignation:

The undersigned lepers living at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, do hereby ask that C. H. Reynolds be removed from the position of superintendent of the Leper Settlement for the following reasons:

1. Requests of lepers to the superintendent or his assistant for repairs to houses, water pipes, etc., are not complied with.

2. Bulky parcels belonging to lepers are not sent to their homes from the warehouse.

3. Bulky works of the Settlement from Kalaupapa to Kalaupapa are not being looked after by the superintendent or his assistant, from day to day.

4. The assistant superintendent is incapable of properly supervising any work as he has no feet and sore eyes.

5. The superintendent and assistant have appointed D. H. Pierce, a blind man, as clerk of the Leper Settlement.

6. Certain employees who are lepers are receiving high salaries monthly, although only a few are working under them—not more than ten at this time.

7. Certain Board of Health employees working at Kalaupapa are being paid for working in the fishing company belonging to Mr. Feary.

8. At the last election the assistant superintendent, W. J. Feary, made his presence felt in politics by removing without cause any employee of the Board of Health who did not strongly support his (Feary's) politics (Republican).

Signed this 4th day of April, 1901.

The committee appointed by the majority of lepers to re-nominate Reynolds as Superintendent of the Settlement, presented the following petition:

The undersigned, a committee duly selected from among more than 500 people at Kalaupapa, do hereby petition your honorably body to approve our request to re-nominate Mr. C. H. Reynolds as superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and as we are aware of the fault-finding of a few who are perhaps forwarded to you through the mails. Certain ones on their committee went and threatened those who did not sign their petition, saying that they would not receive bread for you if you did not sign our petition. You will have plenty of it.

Your honorable body will perhaps see the petition made by these few people, and will please answer us in the name of our committee.

And may God, etc., etc.

CHAS. KAHALAHILI.
 J. D. KAHALAHILI.
 M. P. K. KAHALAHILI.
 W. K. KAHALAHILI.
 J. K. KAHALAHILI.

Witness: The undersigned lepers and

lepers living at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, do hereby petition your honorably body, which is that: That you re-nominate C. H. Reynolds as superintendent of the Leper Settlement for these reasons: (1) That Mr. Reynolds has done nothing wrong to us; (2) He has done his best to better our conditions and to relieve us. The opposition to C. H. Reynolds and W. J. Feary who made the petition to the Legislature are but a few persons; they are the planters at Waikolu and Waialea, and those that are after offices, numbering about a hundred or less. We are sorry (mamaia) for Mr. Reynolds, as it is reported to us that he has resigned the position of superintendent of the Leper Settlement. We are sorry for you, with tears in our eyes, that you re-nominate C. H. Reynolds as superintendent over us.

We are, etc., etc.

As to a complaint that there was not sufficient baking powder at the Settlement, Mr. Reynolds explained that several cases were ordered from T. May & Co., and only half the quantity could be sent. The balance was sent later, or on account of rough weather. It was transferred to a schooner with other goods and the schooner could not land the goods either until a short time since. As to the ration tickets, he said that the complainant William Clark, was a chronic kicker, but that the presentation of tickets in all cases was met with a response in whatever goods the people wanted, and that the system was generally approved except in the case of Clark and a few others who desired to set up an opposition store to that maintained by the Board.

Another kick coming from Clark was that he was discriminated against in the shipment of articles of freight from Honolulu to the Settlement. He said he was refused permits for goods he wanted. It was explained that Clark was buying goods in Honolulu and selling them to the people there, and not being personal effects, freight was required on the packages by the Wilder Steamship Company. The latter had intimates to the Board that it was breaking faith in the matter of the shipment of these parcels.

If Clark wants to sell goods at the Settlement he can do so, if he pays the freight on the same. The Board yesterday announced its willingness to let these lepers attempt to carry on a store business, but in future every package of freight for the Settlement must be accompanied by a statement of the articles within. If the lepers believe they can compete with the Board's store, the Board is perfectly willing to let them try it.

DISPENSARY BILL OPPOSED

The Dispensary Bill was opposed yesterday morning by the Chamber of Commerce which met in monthly session. The principal topic of discussion was the famous bill and as the meeting was attended by the representative business men of the city, their consensus of opinion relative to the measure will doubtless have weight with the Legislature.

E. A. Schaefer of the firm of Schaefer & Co., offered the following resolution, to which was added an amendment by A. V. Gear, both of which were adopted without discussion:

Whereas, A bill is now under consideration in the Senate, known as the Dispensary Bill, having for its object the creation of a government monopoly of the sale of liquors and other intoxicants within the Territory of Hawaii and the abolition of the present high license system;

Whereas, Such legislation would be radical in character, and to a great extent experimental, and not anticipated by the electors;

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce it is desirable before placing such a law upon the statutes of this Territory to obtain all available literature bearing upon the subject; that the whole question be carefully considered in the light of facts so obtained, and that, therefore, it is expedient to defer action upon the measure until such time as the question can be brought more directly before the electorate.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to both Houses of the Legislature now in session.

A. V. Gear's amendment:

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of the bill, a clause be inserted providing that it shall not go into effect until it has been approved at a general election of the people.

J. B. Atherton was the only member of the organization who was not in favor of the Chamber's action, and his dissenting vote was so announced by the president.

Those present and voting upon the resolution and amendment were: W. P. Allen, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; J. B. Atherton, E. A. Schaefer, H. E. Isenberg, H. A. Parolee, Harry von Holt, E. C. Macfarlane, Bruce Cartwright, H. M. Swamy, C. Bolte, Mannie Phillips, T. J. King, W. Pfoenhauer, F. J. Lowrey, G. W. Smith, A. V. Gear, J. G. Rothwell, John Ema, C. L. Wight, Harry Lewis, F. W. McChesney, A. A. Young, C. W. Macfarlane, I. Rubenstein and Robert A. Lange.

After merely touching upon the question of the fire limits, it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Board of Underwriters, upon which the meeting was adjourned.

A VISITING STATESMAN

Congressman B. J. Hill of the Fourth District of Connecticut, and a Republican, is a visitor in the city, arriving yesterday on the transport Buford. He is the guest of L. A. Thurston and will visit the usual points of interest during the brief stay of the vessel in Honolulu. Congressman Hill is on his way around the world, and to use his own expression, is "trying to see the outlying countries which the United States is taking in no fast."

From Honolulu his vessel goes to Guam and thence to Manila, where Mr. Hill hopes to make a stay of at least two weeks, and at the most four weeks. He has no mission as a Congressman, but is merely on a trip of education and pleasure. He will make a study of conditions in the Philippines as far as possible, and as yet has no opinion to express concerning the future of the archipelago. From Manila he goes to Hongkong, thence to Canton and Shanghai and afterwards will spend many weeks in Japan. He will next visit Vladivostok, and make a voyage of 1,500 miles on the Amur river. He will then go by rail to St. Petersburg and by easy stages return to his home in Connecticut, where in private life he is a banker, and is the vice president of the National Bank of New York.

Mr. Hill is a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and as such has had much to do with the affairs of Hawaii in a financial way. In an interview accorded an Advertiser reporter yesterday evening, Congressman Hill said with reference to the Hawaiian redemption bill which failed of passage during the last session of Congress:

"Yes, I did have something to do with the redemption bill. The bill originally came before the committee two years ago upon the return of the Hawaiian Commission from the Islands. No action was taken at that time, inasmuch as it seemed to involve the pending fight in the United States on the silver question. In the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the bill went to the Committee on Territories. The committee reported favorably on the measure, but it was perhaps a little unfortunate that the bill should have contained a clause which made it rather embarrassing under the circumstances in view of the political issues in the United States. This clause was to the effect that when the coinage of Hawaii was taken up by the United States it should be re-coined into pieces of the same denomination. That would of course have the effect of making us coin about half a million legal tender silver dollars, and we certainly have these to burn at the present time. There was a good deal of objection to the bill on that account. There would not have been the slightest objection to it had the matter of coinage and re-coining been left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the same as with the Porto Rico coins. There was not the slightest objection to taking the coins at par and substituting for them United States coins. We cannot see that it makes any difference to the Hawaiian Government how the coins are taken up and disposed of."

"There is no question in my mind but that the bill will pass at the next session of Congress in December. It is simply an objection to that clause in the bill on the silver issues, but which has no interest whatever to the Hawaiian Government."

"Did Wilcox's break have anything to do with the bill being held up?" was asked of the Congressman.

"No, I don't believe it did. The Democrats raised the objection to the consideration of the bill. The Democratic members of the Committee on Coinage made this objection. I was not present at the time, being busy with the Committee on Banking, and did not hear of it until three-quarters of an hour afterwards. The objection was that it would make an excess of silver coins. When the Committee on Territories found this objection to exist, the Republicans passed through the Committee on Territories an amendment covering that particular point and providing that the bullion should be held in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; then the Democrats objected to it coming up in that way. In the rush and hurry of the last two or three weeks it was finally not brought up. In my judgment there is no question but what the Hawaiian coinage will be taken up as bullion to be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury."

"What are the chances for a Pacific cable?" was asked.

"I think the chances are good, and the cable will be owned by the Government rather than by a subsidized company. That is my judgment. I don't think there is any question about it. At the next session I think that a bill will be passed to that effect. There is a strong sentiment in Congress against any subsidizing of companies."

"What are the chances in the next Congress in regard to the Nicaragua canal?"

"Well, every vote so far taken shows a disposition to dig the canal, but there are diplomatic questions which stand in the way. Then there is another all important question—Nicaragua or the Panama route?"

"I think the Commission, and I have good authority for so stating it, are going to report in favor of the Panama canal. There is a growing feeling that the Panama route should be chosen. With the Nicaragua route there are so many diplomatic relations that are unsettled, and the action of England in regard to the matter is so uncertain, that it seems the ground can never be cleared. I don't think there is any doubt about the sentiment of Congress in general, which is strongly in favor of the Panama route."

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BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that J. N. Uahinu, Esq., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kapaemahu, Kaula, Island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii.

J. A. SCANDLLESS, Superintendent of Public Works, Public Works Department, Honolulu, April 1, 1901.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Sophie Dorothea Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wilhelmine Willing, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that Mrs. Sophie Dorothea Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, died intestate at Lihue, Kauai, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1901, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Rev. Hans Isenberg.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 23, 1901.

By the Court, H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2267-34F—March 23; April 5, 12.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Hiram K. Anahu, of Kilauea, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Pinchaka Anahu, of Kilauea, Kauai, alleging that Hiram K. Anahu, of Kilauea, Kauai, died intestate at Kilauea, Kauai, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Pinchaka Anahu.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 23, 1901.

By the Court, H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2267-34F—March 23; April 5, 12.

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